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SAMUEL A. GOLDBERG
OF COUNSEL

GORDON A. BLOCK
1906-1964
THOMAS D. McBRIDE
1927-1965

January 9, 1968

Mr. Eric P. Newman
P. O. Box 14020
St. Louis, Mo. 63178

Dear Eric:

The most likely and most direct source for the response to your question about Stephen K. Tracy would be the Philadelphia Police Department. Since, however, your request is somewhat off the beaten track, my usual channel for such information suggests that the inquiry could more effectively come directly from you. This is not the sort of question that is usually raised and the legitimacy of your historical or scholarly interest would speak for itself if you wrote directly.

I suggest, therefore, that you address your request to Honorable Frank L. Rizzo, Commissioner, Police Department, Fifteenth and Race Streets, Philadelphia. You should state the research in which you are working and whatever information you have to identify the subject.

I would appreciate receiving a copy of your letter without any indication on the original that a copy is being sent. In this way if there is any follow up I can do later, I may be able to help.

Sincerely yours,

Daniel C. Cohen

DCC:DP

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis 5, Missouri

January 11, 1968

Hon. Frank L. Rizzo, Commissioner
Police Department
Seventh and Race Streets
Philadelphia, Penna.

Dear Sir:

In connection with tracing the background of certain coinage history, it has become desirable for us to know if Stephen [illegible]. Nagy served a penitentiary sentence in Pennsylvania, and for what charge. He lived in Philadelphia and died there about 1958. The term he is alleged to have served could be at any time between 1895 and his death.

Are you able to give this information to us from your files? We would be very appreciative.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC
EDUCATION SOCIETY

[illegible]/sth

jm
Dr. Sam Sober

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

POLICE DEPARTMENT
HEADQUARTERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

A-68-104
FRANK L. RIZZO
Commissioner

C-301
January 16, 1968

Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a leaflet outlining our policy with respect to requests for services.

The information set forth may enable you to determine a proper course of action.

Very truly yours,

Morton B. Solomon

MORTON B. SOLOMON
Deputy Commissioner

MBS:vmp:ml

Enclosure (1) Leaflet

City of Philadelphia

POLICE DEPARTMENT

SUGGESTIONS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Non-residents of Philadelphia are requested to first consult their local Police Departments in all matters in which the assistance of the Philadelphia Police Department is desired. Your local Police Department will communicate with us concerning matters which should properly receive our attention.

WE DO NOT:

1. Investigate or report upon:
   a. Personal history of individuals not officially charged with crime.

b. Reputation or standing of individuals or business firms.

c. Private business transactions.

d. Civil litigation.

e. Divorce suits.

f. Missing heirs or legatees.

g. Merits of merchandise.

2. Copy processes or other papers relating to litigation.

3. Adjust or advise in connection with civil claims.

4. Engage or recommend attorneys.

[illegible] - Requests for information will receive newspaper publicity. No investigatory action will be taken unless requested by Postal Police Department.

ARMED FORCES - Requests for information concerning soldiers, sailors, etc., should be directed to the Department of Defense, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL AND CREDIT RATINGS - Inquiry should be made of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., or other commercial or mercantile credit agency.

MAIL FRAUDS - Inquiries and complaints concerning apparent swindles, get-rich schemes, and other suspected mail frauds, should be directed to the United States Postal Inspectors, Philadelphia.

VITAL STATISTICS:

a. BIRTH RECORDS - Certificates of Births occurring in Philadelphia, between 1860 and June 30, 1915, may be obtained from City Bureau of Vital Statistics, City Hall Annex, Philadelphia.

- Certificates of Births occurring in Philadelphia, from July 1, 1915 to present, may be obtained from State Department of Vital Statistics, City Hall Annex, Philadelphia.

b. MARRIAGE RECORDS - Certificates of Philadelphia marriage licenses, from 1885 to present, may be obtained from Marriage License Clerk, City Hall, Philadelphia.

c. DEATH RECORDS - Certificates of Deaths occurring in Philadelphia, between 1860 and June 30, 1915, may be obtained from City Bureau of Vital Statistics, City Hall Annex, Philadelphia.

- Certificates of Deaths occurring in Philadelphia, between July 1, 1915 to present, may be obtained from the State Bureau of Vital Statistics, City Hall Annex, Philadelphia.

INMATES OF INSTITUTIONS - Inquiries and Affidavits should be addressed to the Superintendent of Institution of confinement.

WARRANTS CHARGING DESERTION AND NON-SUPPORT - will be serviced when submitted through a law enforcement agency of competent jurisdiction.

CRIMINAL CHARGES AND WARRANTS AGAINST RESIDENTS OF PHILADELPHIA - will be acted upon when submitted through a law enforcement agency of competent jurisdiction.

See reference to Wages Felon
in Beer brief

See reference to Wages in
Franklin Collin & Ford

See reference to Wages in
Ford testimony

CITY OF CLAYTON, MO.

Department of Police

227 SOUTH CENTRAL AVENUE

PARKVIEW 7-8100
MICKEY M. BROSER
CHIEF OF POLICE

January 25, 1968

Commissioner Frank L. Rizzo
Philadelphia Police Department
Philadelphia, Pa.

Re: Stephen K. Magy

Dear Commissioner Rizzo:

A resident of this community, Mr. Eric Newman of 6450 Cecil, a recognized expert relating to coins, is presently involved in a determination regarding coin forgery and stolen coin dies. This investigation centers around Stephen K. Magy, who, before his death, resided on Master Street, in your city.

Sometime between 1910 and 1940 this subject was sentenced to the penitentiary in the Philadelphia area. The information desired relates to when Magy was sentenced, the charge, and length of the sentence.

If this information is not available through your records, I would appreciate your forwarding this request to the appropriate division.

Thanking you in advance and assuring you of my cooperation in all matters of mutual interest, I remain

Sincerely,

Michael M. Broser
Chief of Police

cc: Mr. Eric Newman
6450 Cecil
Clayton, Mo. 63105

January 29, 1968

Com. Frank L. Rizzo
Philadelphia Police Department
Philadelphia, Penna.

re: Stephen T. Nagy

Dear Sir:

In the letter to you dated January 25, 1968 from Michael W. Broser, Chief of Police of Clayton, Missouri, the last name of the man under inquiry was NAGY and was unfortunately misspelled with an M. I noted this typographical error when I received a copy.

Would you please locate the letter and correct it.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

ERIC T. STEWART

Eric
atb

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SIPC

VAG Y

In [redacted] Adams' Official Premium ~~Estimate~~ List
of United States Privately Issued Territorial Half Cents
by Edgar H. Adams dated 1909 New York
page 70 bottom

Bottom VG #20 1876 Different from regular
date of the year "Nagy. proof 1909 - #1,000.00

A-68-288

C-301

February 1, 1968

Michael M. Broser
Chief of Police
2270 South Central Avenue
Clayton, Mo. 63105

Dear Sir:

Re: Stephen K. Nagy

Your recent request for information concerning the subject has been forwarded to Warden Joseph Brierley, State Correctional Institution, 21st Street and Fairmount Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. 19130.

Future inquiries may be forwarded directly to him.

Yours very truly,

Morton B. Solomon

MORTON B. SOLOMON
Deputy Commissioner

MBS:eh

cc: Mr. Eric Newman
6450 Cecil Street
Clayton, Mo. 63105

Feb 1910

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.

President, FRANK C. HIGGINS.
Secretary, DANIEL R. KENNEDY.

Address all communications to the Secretary, 255 West 92nd Street, New York.

Meets second Friday of each month, 7 P. M., at Keen's Chop House, 36th Street and 6th Avenue.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, adjourned from the preceding Friday in order to entertain the numerous out-of-town visitors to the Steigerwalt sale, was held at Keen's on Tuesday evening, January 18th, 1910.

President Higgins presided and the following members were present: Edgar H. Adams, S. K. Nagy, D. R. Kennedy, D. Macon Webster, Wayte Raymond, Jos. C. Mitchelson, Elmer S. Sears, Albert R. Frey, D. Proskey, Edward T. Newell, S. Hudson Chapman, Rudolf Kohler, J. E. Roine, E. Weil, H. Weil, J. Keppel Hopkins and H. B. Harmer.

Messrs. C. Steigerwalt, of Lancaster, Pa., and H. B Harmer, of Philadelphia, were elected members, the by-laws being suspended in their case.

Such routine business as the officers had to report was disposed of. It was voted on the motion of Mr. Webster that the President and Secretary be empowered to call a special meeting of the Club whenever in their judgment it might be deemed necessary. This action was taken in view of the objection of many members to any apparent connection between the meetings of the Club and the coin sales occurring on the same day and the legal requirement of the meeting on the statutory days unless formally adjourned. By such liberty of action the President is now able to adjust days of meeting to circumstances as they arise. A letter of thanks from Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans for the Evans Family Medal presented in behalf of the Club, and one from President J. M. Henderson, of the American Numismatic Association, extending cordial New Year's greetings to the Club and its members, were read. The Club voted a return of the compliment and felicitations to the new President of the A. N. A. and instructed the Secretary to notify him of same.

The President exhibited an antique Chinese plaque of the tenth century A. D., which had been affixed to a memorial to the Sung dynasty, founder Tai-Tsou, by his brother, the Emperor Tai-Tsoung, in the year 975, and read a description of the plaque, together with the historical details and his own translation from the ancient "Seal" characters of the plaque.

S. Hudson Chapman exhibited from his private collection the most beautiful known example of the Lord Baltimore Maryland sixpence, which was formerly in the Parmlee collection, but has been in Mr. Chapman's possession for many years. Also a Greek silver drachm of King Mausolcus, of Mysia in Asia Minor, representing the finest period of Greek art. It was from the splendid tomb erected by this monarch to his queen that we derive our word "Mausoleum."

Mr. Chapman also showed a very rare "mite" of Herod, the Tetrarch, mentioned in the New Testament. Other rare Greek coins exhibited by Mr. Chapman were a silver tetradrachm of Cnossos, Crete, with a fine, sharply struck "Labyrinth," and a gold Stater of Pantacapeum with head of Pan and Griffon reverse, both in exceptional condition.

Edgar H. Adams exhibited two rare pattern Crowns, one of George III of England, by Pistrucci, and one of Victoria by Wyon, also a very fine specimen of the Oxford silver "Half-Pound" of Charles I, dated 1642.

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Oct 1905 Sue notes for Dosy

American Numismatic Association.

Board of Officers.

President—Albert R. Frey, 673 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Vice President—Farran Zerbe, Portland, Oregon.
2nd Vice President—Jeremiah Gibbs, 20 Ashley St., Hamilton, Ont.
Secretary—Howland Wood, 93 Perry St., Brookline, Mass.
Treasurer—Dr. Geo. F. Heath, Monroe, Mich.
Librarian and Curator, Ben. G. Green, Room 1533 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
Counterfeit Detector—Chas. Steigerwalt, 130 E. King St., Lancaster. Penn.
Supt. of Exchange—Geo. W. Rice, 181 Montcalm St., Detroit, Mich.
Board of Trustees—Dr. B. P. Wright, Chairman, 158 Jay St., Schenectady, N. Y.; L. B. Tuthill, South Creek, N. C.; A. C. Gies, 52 Frankstown Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; F. G. Duffield, 1181 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md., and J. C. Lighthouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Report of Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS.

728, J. C. Laidacker; 729, Robert S. Woodard; 730, Harris C Whipple; 731, C. H. Shinkle; 732, Harry H. Yawger; 733, William A. Wiley; 734, Will N. Strong; 735, S. C. Thomson; 736, A. M. Tierney; 737, Ulric Allen; 738, F. H. Ericson; 739, T. J. Fitzgerald; 740, J. E. Moore, 741, F. W. Mitchell; 742, W. H. Hetzel; 743, John A. Contey; 744, Herbert Nicklewicz; 745, A. R Perry; 746, J. C. Fowlie; 747, Frank Sherman Benson; 748, Dr. Martin Burke; 749, B. E. Line; 751, Rev. Guy Wesley Hawley; 752, H. D. Rumberger; 753, William M. Travis; 754, A. H. Mundt; 755, Frank C. Elgabroadt; 756 Edgar E. Parker; 757 Oscar D. Geldart.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The following applications have been received by the Secretary. If no objections are made prior to November 16th they will be declared elected to membership.

Alexander L. Smith, 290 Maple Ave, Hartford, Conn.
Irvin F. Clark, 107 Second St., Gloversville, N. Y.
Charles K. Wamer, 1016 Mount Vernon St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Christopher I. Walton, Box 865, Riverside, Cal.
W. A. Reboul, Waterville, Kansas.
Isaac Yohe, Monongahela, Pa.
Vouchers: Dr. Heath and H. Wood.
Vernon Burgar, Emwilton Place, Ossining, N. Y.
Henry H. Parkhurst, Amherst, N. H.
Vouchers: H. Wood and A. R. Frey.

Oct 1905

Stephen K. Nagy, 1621 Master St. Philadelphia, Pa.
Vouchers: Isaac Pincus and Dr. Heath.
A. Lipman, 99 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
David K. Elder, care of Continental National Bank, Chicago, Ill,
August Pleiss, care of The Schlitz Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.
Josph Schwartzbeck, Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
Carl G. Engelke, Germania National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
James M. Hays, 90 Twenty-sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
H. Freidrich, Jr., 1384 Humboldt. Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
J. A. MacLean, Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
M. J. Carberry. 6301 So. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
Barney McNichols, 4915 Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.
E. J. Lohergan, 6558 Union Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Theo. E. Leon and Ben G. Green.
Milton L. Strauss, 195 Market St., Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Ben G. Green and H. Wood.
I. Layman, 1447 Annunciation St., New Orleans, La.
Vouchers: H. Wood and Dr. Heath.
Joseph J. Elias, Union Stock Yards Bank, Chicago, Ill.
Vouchers: Ben G. Green and T. E. Leon,
Charles Marriott, Park Hotel, Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
Vouchers. Dr. Heath and Mr. Ragan.

CORRECTION IN ERROR IN SEPTEMBER REPORT.

J. C. Thomas should read J. C. Thomson.
Oscar D. Gildarl should read Oscar D. Geldart.

The new membership Certificates are ready and may be obtained from the Secretary on receipt of ten cents

HOLAND WOOD, Secretary.

Brooklin Mass., Oct. 9th, 1905.

While excavating the foundations of some demolished houses in Kensington, England a workman came upon an old earthenware teapot filled with about 500 coins, mostly gold pieces, and including many George III. spade guineas, and other coins ranging over a period of 200 years. The coins were not recognized, but thought to be of no value, and were carted away with other rubbish. The carman gave away some of the coins, and they were scattered broadcast in Fulham, the belief being that they were brass tokens. Some changed hands for twopence each. When the value of the coins was ascertained very few could be traced. The Treasury claims the find as 'treasure-trove,' and probably a coroner's inquest will be held to ascertain whether the coins belong to the Crown or not.

during his recent visit to Chicago, and protest against making restrikes from any private coin dies.

There has recently come to light a lion type of the Mormon $5 coin not previously known. We have no definite information regarding this piece, more than the assurance that it is now in the possession of a specializer in Territorial gold coins, and that the dies for this new type are among those recently acquired by the Deseret Museum. The specimen is said to be the original die trial piece and unique. Six varieties were supposed to complete the Mormon set, the unpublished variety now makes the number seven.

U. S. MINT 1877 $50. PATTERNS IN GOLD.

Previously Unknown. Great Price Paid for Two Unique Specimens by Mr. William H. Woodin of New York.

TWO EXAMPLES in gold, of different types, of the only attempt made by the United States Mint to strike $50 gold pieces have recently become the property of Mr. William H. Woodin, the prominent New York collector. They are classed as unique, and were not previously known to exist in gold, the examples in copper are very rare. The price paid for them is said to exceed that commanded by the Stickney Brasher Doubloon, $6200.00. They were purchased by Mr. Woodin from Messrs. Haseltine and Nagy of Philadelphia, and are probably from the Idler collection, which, piece by piece is being offered at private sale and in many instances they are specimens not previously recorded.

To meet the demand from California for a gold coin of a large denomination to take the place of the privately minted "slugs", a bill providing for $50 and $100 gold pieces to be known as half unions and unions, was recommended by the Treasury department in 1854, but never became a law. While similar efforts were repeatedly made, nothing towards the mechanical production appears to have been done until 1877, in which year two patterns were produced of similar design but differing in detail. They are two inches in diameter, one-eighth of an inch in thickness. It is said that at the time the mint was not equipped to economically produce the desired relief on so large a planchet of coin gold. The coins never passed beyond the experimental stage. Mr. Woodin's late purchase is believed not to have seen the light of day since the year in which they were minted until very recently.

A specimen of one of the types, in copper, is to be found in the mint cabinet, and both types, in copper, are in a few of the leading American collections. The piece in the mint was originally represented by a gold specimen, but some ten or more years ago, the one in charge of the cabinet at the time, considered $50 too much to be confined in one specimen when he could have the type duplicated in copper. The mint specimen is said to have been sold to the bullion department and melted up and the proceeds of it used in the purchase of a lot of very ordinary Spanish and Mexican dollars.

The coins were designed by William Barber, father of the present mint engraver, Charles E. Barber. In general they are quite similar in design to the long [illegible] for the $20 gold pieces. The designs being enlarged in proportion to the

Kagin p 376

USAOG #20 removes 1852

"Made by Steven Nagy of Philadelphia
1908-1912

in silver,
copper,
lead

Commemorative coin of U.S. pieces in other parts of this pamphlet date the pamphlet as 1927

Original pamphlet belongs to Karl Moulton Arizona

WANTED

Antique Furniture, China, Glass, Pottery, Oil Paintings, Colonial Portraits, Silhouettes, Miniatures, Drawings, Colored Prints, Views of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Fires, Shipwrecks, Whaling, Hunting, Fishing, Locomotives, Fire Engines, Sailing and Merchant Vessels, Naval and Military Prints.
Colonial Silver.

Historical Letters and Documents of Washington, Franklin, Lincoln and other famous men, Almanacs, Maps, Plans of Early Fortifications, Antique Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Swords and Daggers, Indian Curios.

Old Stamp Collections, Stamps on Letters, Civil War Soldiers Letters bearing colored pictorial designs. Paper Money of every description.

THE

STANDARD COIN BOOK

United States Gold, Silver and Copper Coins
Early Coins of America
Private and Territorial Gold Coins
Rare Canadian Coins
Paper Money

—o—

ILLUSTRATED

Price Fifteen Cents

—o—

STEPHEN K. NAGY
8 South 18th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Standard Coin Book

UNITED STATES GOLD, SILVER AND
COPPER COINS
EARLY COINS OF AMERICA
PRIVATE & TERRITORIAL GOLD COINS
ISSUED IN CALIFORNIA, COLORADO,
NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA,
UTAH AND OREGON.
RARE CANADIAN COINS.
PAPER MONEY.

SHOWING PRICES PAID

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT RARE COINS.

PLEASE READ.

The prices paid for rare coins are regulated by their state of preservation, the number of pieces issued and the demand among collectors. The age of a coin does not make it valuable as Greek and Roman coins over 2000 years old can be bought for a few cents.

The prices quoted in this book are paid for coins in fine condition, hence $10.00 to $15.00 means that we will pay between those prices, according to the state of preservation of the coin.

NEVER CLEAN A RARE COIN. Cleaned coins have little value, as collectors prefer them in the original condition as found even when corroded.

MINT MARKS.

Coins issued at the branch mints have a small letter on the reverse denoting place of mintage.

UNITED STATES MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. — Opened 1793. No mint mark.

BRANCHES.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Opened in 1838; suspended in 1861; reopened in 1879. Mint mark "O".

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Opened in 1838; discontinued in 1861. Gold coins only. Mint mark "C".

DAHLONEGA, GA.—Opened in 1838; discontinued in 1861. Gold coins only. Mint mark "D".

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Opened in 1854. Mint mark "S".

CARSON CITY, NEV.—Opened in 1870; discontinued in 1893. Mint mark "CC".

DENVER, COLO.—Opened in 1906. Mint mark "D".

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In writing for information about coins please enclose 2c stamp for reply.

COPPER COINS.

HALF CENTS.

Coined from 1793 to 1857, except 1798, '99, 1801, '12 to '24, '27, '30, '37, '38 and '39.

1793	Liberty Cap	$1.00 to	$1.50
1794		.15 to	.50
1795		.15 to	.50
1796		10.00 to	35.00
1797		.10 to	.25
1797	Lettered Edge	.50 to	2.00
1800	Fillet Head	.10 to	.20
1802		.50 to	1.00
1803		.05 to	.10
1804		.05 to	.10
1805		.05 to	.10
1806		.05 to	.10
1807		.05 to	.10
1808		.05 to	.10
1809	Head to left	.05 to	.10
1810		.05 to	.15
1811		.20 to	.70
1825		.04 to	.10
1826		.04 to	.10
1828		.04 to	.10
1829		.04 to	.10
1831		20.00 to	25.00
1832		.04 to	.07
1833		.04 to	.07
1834		.04 to	.07
1835		.04 to	.07
1836		20.00 to	26.00
1840		20.00 to	28.00
1841		20.00 to	28.00

1807	$8.50	$12.50
1808	8.50	12.50
1809	8.50	12.50
1810	8.50	12.50
1811	8.50	12.50
1812	8.50	12.50
1813	8.50	10.00
1814	15.50	16.00

1815	500.00	750.00
1818	10.00	15.00
1819	125.00	150.00
1820	18.00	32.00
1821	120.00	135.00
1822	700.00	1000.00
1823	17.00	30.00
1824	25.00	55.00
1825	25.00	35.00
1826	20.00	30.00
1827	30.00	50.00
1828	35.00	50.00
1829	35.00	60.00
1830	15.00	18.00
1831	10.00	25.00
1832	45.00	65.00
1833	18.00	22.00
1834 "E Pluribus Unum" over eagle	40.00	55.00

For other rare $5.00 pieces see PRIVATE ISSUES OF GOLD.

$10.—EAGLES.

Coined since 1795, except 1802 and 1805 to 1837.

1795	$22.00	$30.00
1796	22.50	30.00
1797	25.00	30.00
1797 Large Eagle	22.00	30.00
1798 Four stars facing	25.00	50.00
1798 Six stars facing	35.00	55.00
1799	12.00	15.00
1800	11.50	15.00
1801	11.50	15.00
1803	11.00	15.00
1804	15.00	18.00
1838	10.50	11.00
1841 O. Mint	12.00	16.00
1875 Without mint mark	10.50	12.00

For other rare $10.00 pieces see PRIVATE ISSUES OF GOLD.

$50.—FIVE EAGLES.

1915 Panama Pacific Owl. Round	$125.00
1915 Panama Pacific Octagon	125.00

PRIVATE ISSUES OF GOLD COINS.

The following gold coins or tokens were made by private parties, mostly bankers, while not legal coinage they were accepted and passed current when there was a pressing need for currency to transact the business of the country. They were issued in Georgia and the Carolinas 1830 to 1840 and in the West 1849 to 1855.

CALIFORNIA.

GOLD DOLLARS.

Round.

1849	Pacific Company	$55.00 to $95.00
1849	J. Bowie, Cedar tree ..	45.00 to 60.00
1853	Liberty, stars	1.50 to 2.50
1853	Stars, value, date	1.50 to 2.25
1854	Liberty	1.50 to 2.25
1870	G. below bust	1.50 to 2.25
1871	G. below bust	1.50 to 2.25
1872	G. below bust	1.50 to 2.25

Octagon.

1853	Liberty, Stars	1.50 to 2.50
1854	Eagle, stars	1.50 to 2.50
1855	Stars	1.50 to 2.50
1856	Liberty, stars	1.50 to 2.50
1860	Stars, value, date	1.50 to 2.50
	All other dates	1.50 to 2.50

HALF DOLLARS.

Round.

1852	Liberty, stars	.75 to 1.10
1853	Stars, "D"	.75 to 1.25
1854	Stars, eagle	.75 to 1.10
1859	Liberty	.75 to 1.10
	All other dates	.75 to 1.25

Octagon.

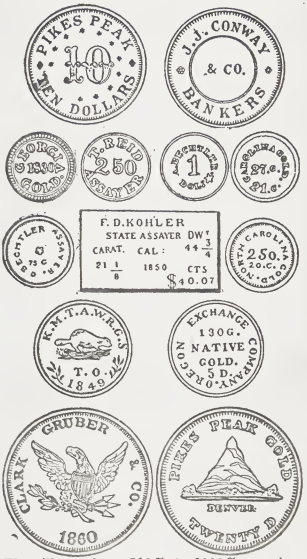
1852	Indian Head	.75 to 1.00
1853	Indian Head	.75 to 1.00
1853	Liberty Head	.75 to 1.10
1854	Liberty Head	.75 to 1.00
	All other dates	.75 to 1.00

QUARTER DOLLARS.

Round.

1853	Liberty Head	.50 to 1.00
1868	Indian Head	.50 to 1.00
1869	Indian Head	.50 to 1.00
1870	Liberty Head	.50 to 1.00
	All other dates	.50 to .75

PRIVATE ISSUES OF GOLD COINS.



We will pay from 500% to 2000% premium for any of these coins.

Octogan.

1853 Liberty, eagle	$ .50 to	$1.00
1854 to 1868 Liberty Head..	.50 to	.80
1870 to 1872 Liberty Head..	.50 to	.80
All other dates	.50 to	.75

FIFTY DOLLARS.

Round.

1855 Wass Molitor & Co..	$130.00 to	$170.00
1855 Kellogg & Co.	325.00 to	500.00

Octogan.

1851 Augustus Humbert on edge, 50 in center ...	85.00 to	110.00
1851 U. S. Assay Office	75.00 to	100.00
1851 Augustus Humbert, with out 50 in center	75.00 to	100.00
1852 Augustus Humbert ...	75.00 to	100.00
1852 U. S. Assay	75.00 to	110.00

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

1849 $XXV; Templeton Reid	$5,500.00

CALIFORNIA GOLD INGOTS—Oblong

1850 $50.00 Stamped F. D. Kohler	300.00 to	625.00
1850 $40.07 Stamped F. D. Kohler	300.00 to	450.00
1850 $45.24 Stamped F. D. Kohler	300.00 to	350.00
1850 $36.55 Stamped F. D. Kohler	400.00 to	500.00
No date, $16.00 Stamped Moffat & Co.	100.00 to	175.00
No date, $9.43 Stamped Moffat & Co.	400.00 to	500.00
Any other ingots bearing makers name and date ...	50.00 to	100.00

TWENTY DOLLARS.

1849 Eagle, Cincinnati Mining and Trading Co.		3,500.00
1851 Head to left, Baldwin & Co.	150.00 to	225.00
1852 Augustus Humbert ...	25.00 to	35.00

PRIVATE ISSUES OF GOLD COINS.

We will pay from 500% to 2000% premium for any of these coins.

1853	Head, Moffat & Co.	21.00 to	22.00
1853	U. S. Assay Office	21.00 to	22.00
1854	Head, Kellogg & Co.	21.00 to	22.00
1855	Head, Kellogg & Co.	21.00 to	23.00
1855	Head, Wass Molitor & Co.	100.00 to	150.00

TEN DOLLARS.

1849	Head, Moffat & Co.	12.00 to	14.00
1849	Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co.	200.00 to	300.00
1849	Eagle, Pacific Co.	300.00 to	500.00
1849	California Gold, Templeton Reid	300.00 to	400.00
1850	Baldwin & Co.	150.00 to	175.00
1850	Dubosq & Co.	300.00 to	450.00
1851	Eagle, Shults & Co.	200.00 to	300.00
1852	Eagle, Augustus Humbert	15.00 to	25.00
1852	Head, Moffat & Co.	12.00 to	15.00
1852	Head, Wass Molitor & Co.	15.00 to	25.00
1853	Eagle, U. S. Assay Office	11.00 to	12.50
1855	Head, Wass Molitor & Co.	15.00 to	20 00
No date, Stars; J. S. O.		300.00 to	350.00
No date, Eagle, Miners Bank		45.00 to	55.00

FIVE DOLLARS.

1849	Massachusetts & California Co.	175.00 to	350.00
1849	Eagle, Pacific Co.	175.00 to	500.00
1849	Eagle, N. G. & Co.	12.00 to	20.00
1849	Cincinnati Mining & Trading Co.	175.00 to	250.00
1849	Head, Moffat & Co.	6.00 to	7.00
1849	Dubosq & Co.	150.00 to	300.00
1850	Head, Baldwin & Co.	25.00 to	40.00
1850	Head, Moffat & Co.	8.00 to	10.00
1850	Head, Dubosq & Co.	150.00 to	300.00
1851	Head, Dunbar & Co.	200.00 to	300.00
1851	Head, Shults & Co.	150.00 to	175.00
1852	Wass Molitor & Co.	10.00 to	20.00
No date, J. S. O.		200.00 to	300.00

PRIVATE ISSUES OF GOLD COINS.

We will pay from 500% to 2000% premium for any of these coins.

COLORADO GOLD COINS.

The coins of Colorado were issued during the Pikes Peak gold excitement by private parties and were accepted by the miners in payment for gold dust.

TWENTY DOLLARS.

1860 View of Pikes Peak; Clark, Gruber & Co. ..70.00 to 95.00
1861 Head, Clark, Gruber & Co. .....50.00 to 70.00

TEN DOLLARS.

1860 View of Pikes Peak; Clark, Gruber & Co...15.00 to 25.00
1861 Liberty head, eagle; Clark, Gruber & Co...12.50 to 15.00
No date, J. J. Conway & Co. 500.00 to 750.00

FIVE DOLLARS.

1860 Head, Clark & Co. ... 7.00 to 9.00
1861 Head, Clark, Gruber & Co. ..... 6.50 to 7.50
1860 Stamping Mill. John Parsons & Co. .....150.00 to 200.00
No date. J. J. Conway & Co. 350.00 to 400.00

TWO AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS.

1860 Head, Clark & Co. .... 7.00 to 8.00
1861 Head, Clark, Gruber & Co. ..... 7.00 to 9.00
No date, John Parsons & Co. Stamping Machine ...140.00 to 200.00
No date, J. J. Conway & Co. 275.00 to 350.00

UTAH GOLD COINS.

Mormon Coinage.

TWENTY DOLLARS.

1849 Clasped hands .....100.00 to 200.00

TEN DOLLARS.

1849 Clasped hands .....150.00 to 200.00

FIVE DOLLARS.

1849 Clasped hands .....15.00 to 28.00
1850 Clasped hands .....15.00 to 30.00
1860 Lion, beehive & eagle ..25.00 to 35.00

TWO AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS.

1849 Clasped hands, Eye ...30.00 to 50.00

CAROLINA GOLD COINS.

FIVE DOLLARS.

No date, Carolina Gold A. Bechtler .....$10.00 to $18.00
No date, Carolina Gold C. Bechtler .....10.00 to 18.00
No date, North Carolina Gold; C. Bechtler 150, G. Rutherford County .60.00 to 70.00
No date, North Carolina gold; C. Bechtler Without 150, G. Rutherford County .....50.00 to 75.00
1834 Carolina Gold; C. Bechtler .....12.00 to 18.00
1834 Carolina Gold; C. Bechtler Gold. Rutherford. 140 G. .....12.00 to 16.00

TWO AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS.

No date, Carolina Gold. 67G 21C .....15.00 to 25.00
No date, North Carolina Gold. 75G. 20C .....65.00 to 75.00
No date. North Carolina Gold; C. Bechtler. 250 20c .....25.00 to 35.00
No date, North Carolina Gold; C. Bechtler, Assayer. 75G. 20C. .....30.00 to 40.00

GOLD DOLLARS.

No date. Carolina; Bechtler. 28G. ..... 1.25 to 2.00
No date. North Carolina. 28G 1.25 to 2.50
No date. North Carolina. 30G 1.25 to 3.00
No date. Carolina. 27G. 21C. 1.25 to 2.00

GEORGIA GOLD COINS.

TEN DOLLARS.

1830 Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid .....200.00 to 300.00
No date. Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid .....200.00 to 300.00

FIVE DOLLARS.

1830 Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid .....125.00 to 150.00
No date. Georgia Gold; C. Bechtler. Rutherf. 128 G, 22C. .....20.00 to 30.00
No date. Georgia Gold; C. Bechtler. RUTHERFORD. 128G. 22C. ...25.00 to 35.00

TWO AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS.

1830 Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid .....50.00 to 70.00
No date. Georgia Gold; Bechtler. 64G. 22C. .....20.00 to 30.00

OREGON GOLD COINS.

TEN DOLLARS.

1849 Beaver; Oregon Exchange Co. .....200.00 to 300.00

FIVE DOLLARS.

1849 Beaver; Oregon Exchange Co. .....35.00 to 60.00

GEORGIA GOLD COINS.

TEN DOLLARS.

1830 GEORGIA GOLD; Templeton Reid .....200.00 to 250.00
No date. Templeton Reid ..200.00 to 250.00

FIVE DOLLARS.

1830 Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid .....100.00 to 170.00
No date. Georgia Gold; C. Bechtler .....20.00 to 40.00

TWO AND ONE-HALF DOLLARS.

1830 Georgia Gold; Templeton Reid .....30.00 to 50.00
No date. Georgia Gold, Bechtler .....15.00 to 20.00

ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Used as Money 1861 to 1865.

These pieces once used and passed as money consist of postage stamps protected by a sheet of mica and enclosed in a metal case, the back bearing advertisements of the period.

The stamps used were: 1-cent, blue; 3-cent, red; 5-cent, brown; 10-cent, green; 12-cent, black; 24-cent, violet; 30-cent, orange; and 90-cent, blue.

1c Aerated Bread Co., New York.....$1.60
1c Ayers Cathartic Pills, Currency to pass 1.00
1c Bates, J. L., Fancy Goods, Boston.. .00
1c Bailey & Co., Jewelers, Phila. 1.00
1c Claflin, Arthur M., Hopkinson, R. I. 5.00
1c Dougan, The Hatter, New York ... 2.00
1c Drakes Plantation Bitters ..... .75
1c Evans, G. G., California Wines ... 1.25
1c Gault, J., Patent Aug. 12, 1862 ... 1.25
1c Hopkins, L. & C., Cincinnati, Ohio.. 2.00
1c Kilpatrick & Gault 2.00
1c Lord & Taylor, New York 1.00
1c Mendum's Wine Store, New York.. 1.00
1c North American Life Insurance Co.. 1.75
1c Schapker & Bussing, Evansville,Ind. 6.00
1c Shillito, John & Co. 1.50
1c Steinfield, S., New York 3.50
1c Taylor, N. & G., Co., Philadelphia.. 1.25
1c White, The Hatter, New York 1.00
3c Ayers Pills 1.25
3c Bailey & Co., Philadelphia 1.50
3c Dougan, The Hatter, New York 1.60
3c Ellis, McAlpine & Co. 2.00
3c Evans, G. G. 1.50
3c Gage Bros. & Drake, Chicago 1.25
3c Hopkins, L., & Co., Cincinnati 1.25
5c Bates, John L., Boston 1.00
5c Cook, H. A., Evansville, Ind. 1.25

COLONIAL COINS.

GOLD.

1787 Doubloon, Ephriam Brasher; Rising sun ..$500.00 to$1000.00

SILVER.

NEW ENGLAND.

N. E. XII Pence. Without date	10.00 to	25.00
N. E. VI Pence. Without date	25.00 to	50.00
N. E. III Pence. Without date	25.00 to	50.00

MASSACHUSETTS.

PINE TREE.

1652 XII Pence	3.00 to	6.00
1652 VI Pence	2.00 to	3.00
1652 III Pence	1.50 to	2.50

OAK TREE.

1652 XII Pence	3.00 to	6.00
1652 VI Pence	2.00 to	3.00
1652 III Pence	1.50 to	2.00
1652 II Pence	1.00 to	2.50

COPPER.

1776 Penny. Cedar Tree; Female seated on globe	20.00 to	50.00
1776 Half Penny. 3 heads	20.00 to	50.00
1787 Half Cent. Indian; Eagle	.25 to	.75
1788 Half Cent. Indian; Eagle	.25 to	.75

1787 Cent. Indian; Eagle	.10 to	.25
1788 Cent. Indian; Eagle	.10 to	.25
1787 Cent. Arrows on left	5.00 to	7.00

COINS OF MARYLAND.

1783 Shilling. Bust of Lord Baltimore	5.00 to	10.00
1783 Six Pence. Bust of Lord Baltimore	3.00 to	10.00
1783 Four Pence. Lord Baltimore	20.00 to	40.00
1790 III Pence. Baltimore Town	3.00 to	6.00
1783 Shilling. Clasped Hands	1.00 to	2.00
1783 Six Pence. Star in Wrth	4.00 to	10.00
1783 Three Pence. Clasped Hands	3.00 to	6.00

No date. Lord Baltimore Penny. Copper	50.00 to	100.00

COINS OF KENTUCKY.

1796 Half Penny. British Settlement Kentucky. Silver	10.00 to	15.00
1796 Half Penny. Same as preceding struck in Copper	6.00 to	12.00
No date. Pyramid of stars	.10 to	.40

NEW YORK CENTS.

1786	Head, Non vi, virtute vici	$25.00 to	$50.00
1787	Indian; Neo Eboracus.	25.00 to	50.00
1787	Geo. Clinton; New York State Arms	25.00 to	100.00
1787	Arms of New York; Excelsior	4.00 to	8.00
1787	Justice; Eagle; Immunis Columbia	3.00 to	5.00
1787	Head to right; Nova Eborac	.10 to	.25
1787	Head to left; Nova Eborac	.10 to	.25

NEW JERSEY CENTS.

1786	Eagle, Shield	75.00 to	100.00
1786	Horse Head, shield, date under beam of plow	50.00 to	100.00
1786	Nova Caesarea; horse head	.05 to	.10
1787	Nova Caesarea; horse head	.05 to	.10

1788	Nova Caesarea; horse head	.05 to	.10
1787	Immune Columbia; Justice, shield	25.00 to	50.00
No date.	Geo. Washington; Shield	75.00 to	150.00

COINS OF CONNECTICUT.

1737	Dear, Hammers; Three pence	10.00 to	30.00
1737	Dear, Hammers; "I AM Good Copper"	10.00 to	30.00
No Date,	Dear, Ax; "I Cut My Way Through"	15.00 to	40.00
1785	Bust; Auctori Connec..	.05 to	.15
1786	Bust; Auctori Connec..	.05 to	.15
1787	Bust; Auctori Connec..	.05 to	.15
1788	Bust; Auctori Connec..	.05 to	.15

COINS OF VIRGINIA.

1773	Halfpenny. Bust of George III	.10 to	.20
1774	Shilling, Silver	25.00 to	75.00

COINS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1776	Cedar Tree. American Liberty, Harp	25.00 to	50.00
1776	Small Cedar Tree on Globe; W. M. American Liberty	25.00 to	50.00
1776	Large Cedar Tree. American Liberty; Harp & date	25.00 to	50.00

CAROLINA COIN.

1794	Halfpenny, Elephant	10.00 to	20.00

ROSA AMERICANA COINS.

1717 Twopence. Bust; Crown 2.00 to 4.00
1723 Twopence. Crowned Rose ..... .25 to 1.00
1723 Twopence. Bust; D. G. REX; Rose, Utile Dulci 25.00 to 40.00
No Date, Twopence. Rose .... .25 to .75
1722 Penny. Head; Crowned Rose ..... .25 to .50
1723 Penny. Head; Rose without crown ..... .25 to .50
1723 Halfpenny ..... .25 to .50
No Date. Penny. Blooming Rose; Rosa: Sina: Spina 25.00 to 50.00
1724 Penny. Crowned Rose.. .50 to 1.00
Any of the above struck in silver .....20.00 to 50.00

VERMONT CENTS.

1785 Head, Justice; Immune Columbia .....10.00 to 20.00
1785 Head, Justice; Immune Columbia .....15.00 to 25.00
1785 Eye; Vermontis Republica ..... .25 to 1.00
1786 Vermon Auctori ..... .10 to .25
1787 Vermon Auctori ..... .10 to .25
1787 Vermontensium Republica ..... .25 to .75
1788 Bust; Vermon Auctori. .10 to .25

WASHINGTON COINS AND TOKENS.

1785 Cent. Bust of Geo. Washington, 13 stars, Confederatio .....$50.00 to $100.00
1786 Cent. Bust of Washington, Eagle, E. Pluribus Unum .....50.00 to 100.00
No Date. Cent. Bust of Geo. Washington, Shield, E. Pluribus Unum .....50.00 to 100.00
No Date. Cent. Rude bust of Washington, D. G. Great ..... 2.00 to 5.00

1791 Cent. Small Eagle; 8 stars ..... 1.00 to 2.00
1792 Cent. Naked Bust, Eagle, 6 stars .....20.00 to 40.00
1792 Cent. Bust, Eagle, 13 stars .....15.00 to 25.00
1792 Half Dollar. Eagle, 13 stars. COPPER ..... 5.00 to 10.00
1792 Half Dollar. Eagle, 13 stars. SILVER .....25.00 to 50.00
1792 Half Dollar. 15 stars. SILVER .....25.00 to 50.00
1792 Half Dollar. No stars. SILVER .....25.00 to 50.00
1793 Halfpenny. Bust, ship Liverpool ..... .25 to .50
1795 Cent. Eagle on shield.. .75 to 1.00
1793 Bust. Reverse, type of regular Half Cent ....10.00 to 25.00
All others bearing portrait of Washington, not mentioned above ..... .10 to .50

SOMMER ISLAND COINS.

Shilling. Ship sailing, Hog; above XII .....25.00 to 40.00
Sixpence. Ship sailing, Hog; above VI .....15.00 to 35.00
Fourpence. Ship sailing, Hog; above IV .....100.00 to 200.00
Threepence. Ship sailing, Hog; above III .....20.00 to 40.00
Twopence. Ship sailing, Hog; above II .....15.00 to 30.00

CONTINENTAL COINS.

1783 Dollar. Nova Constellatio. 1000 Mills. Silver 100.00 to 300.00
1783 Half Dollar. 500 Mills. Silver ..... 100.00 to 300.00
1783 Half Dollar. 500 Mills. 100.00 to 300.00
1783 Dime. 100 Mills. Silver 100.00 to 200.00
1776 Dollar. Continental Currency. Silver ..... 100.00 to 200.00
1776 Dollar. Continental Currency. Tin ..... 1.00 to 2.00
1776 Dollar. Continental Currency. Brass ..... 5.00 to 10.00
1785 Cent. Immune Columbia. Silver ..... 10.00 to 30.00
1785 Cent. Immune Columbia. Copper ..... 2.00 to 3.00
1785 Cent. Confederatio. "Inimica Tyrannis" ..... 25.00 to 50.00
1787 Cent. Fugio or Franklin Cent. Copper ..... .10 to .25
1787 Cent. Fugio or Franklin Cent. Silver ..... 1.00 to 2.00

1792 Disme. Flying Eagle. Silver ..... 100.00 to 200.00

1792 Disme. Flying Eagle. Copper ..... 25.00 to 75.00

1792 Half Disme. Flying Eagle. Silver ..... 5.00 to 10.00
1792 Cent. Liberty Parent of Science and Industry. Birch on bust ..... 50.00 to 100.00

1792 Cent. Liberty Parent of Science. Copper ..... 20.00 to 50.00
1792 Cent. Similar with silver centre ..... 50.00 to 100.00
No date. Cent U. S. A. in monogram ..... 1.00 to 3.00

UNITED STATES FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The prices offered are for clean and perfect Notes.

FIRST ISSUE.

5 cts. Jefferson. Brown ..... $ .10
10 cts. Washington. Green ..... .15
25 cts. Five 5c stamps. Brown ..... .35
50 cts. Five 10c stamps. Green ..... .60

SECOND ISSUE.

5 cts. Gilt Ring. Washington	.10
10 cts. Gilt Ring. Washington	.15
25 cts. Gilt Ring. Washington	.30
50 cts. Gilt Ring. Washington	.60

THIRD ISSUE.

3 cts. Bust of Washington	.20
5 cts. Bust of Clark	.12
10 cts. Washington; Gilt figures	.12
25 cts. Bust of Fessenden	.30
25 cts. Fessenden; White 25 in bronze shield	5.00
50 cts. Justice seated	.55
50 cts. Bust of Spinner	.60

RED BACKS.

5 cts. Bust of Clark	.40
10 cts. Bust of Washington	.50
25 cts. Bust of Fessenden	.75
50 cts. Justice seated	.85
50 cts. Bust of Spinner	.85
50 cts. Spinner. Signed by Allison & New	25.00
15 cts. Busts of Grant & Sherman	2.00

FOURTH ISSUE.

10 cts. Bust of Liberty	.12
15 cts. Bust of Columbia	.35
25 cts. Bust of Washington	.30
50 cts. Bust of Stanton	.52
50 cts. Bust of Lincoln	.65

FIFTH ISSUE.

10 cts. Bust of Meredith	.12
10 cts. Bust of Meredith. Green seal...	.15
25 cts. Bust of Walker	.30
50 cts. Bust of Dexter	.52
50 cts. Bust of Crawford	.52

UNITED STATES FRACTIONAL CURRENCY OFFICIAL SHIELD.

The original issues; the fronts and backs printed separately and mounted on a Government shield in frame.
When in perfect condition and not faded .....$10.00 to $15.00

J. Conlon
L.M. Ana 295
J.C

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

January 15, 1996

Mr. Pete Smith
2424 Fourth Street NE
Minneapolis, MN 55418

Dear Pete:

I am in need of any biographical data you may have on Stephen K. Nagy who seems to be William Haseltine's son-in-law. He was a member of the A.N.A. from 1906 to 1912, and his occupation on his application was machine designer. He died in 1958 at the age of 72. (Obit in **The Numismatist.**)

I am particularly interested in the dates and capacity in which he worked for the United States Mint in Philadelphia. Do you have data in your files on this?

I would be grateful for your helpfulness in obtaining this information.

An avid reader of your work,

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

January 20, 1996

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric,

I am sorry that I cannot give you any additional biographical information about Stephen K. Nagy. The only source I have in my notes is his obituary from *The Numismatist* of March 1959. I just reviewed the additional comments about Nagy in the ANA Centennial History. Dave Bowers suggests that much about Nagy has not been reported.

I have come across Nagy's name frequently in secondary sources, that is, articles based on previous material. I was not aware that he ever worked at the Philadelphia Mint or that he was a machine designer.

There are some interesting gaps. I can't recall any reference to the name of Haseltine's daughter or Nagy's wife. If Haseltine was born in 1838 and Nagy was born in 1886, there was more than a typical age difference between generations.

While researching another person, I checked the annual reports of the Director of the Mint for names of staff or announcements of appointments. That source was not helpful. I know others have researched Mint employees through the National Archives. I was not able to do any research during my one brief visit to the National Archives. I wish I could return for an extended research trip.

I hope to get to Philadelphia this spring for a brief trip. Unfortunately, I have many names to research and a limited time. If I come across anything on Nagy, I will let you know.

In September 1995, I bought a copy of *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling* and read it for the first time. It told an interesting story, but I was really impressed with the scholarship apparent in the research. I realize that it has been more than 35 years since you wrote that, but it was an exciting new discovery for me. That represents one of the joys of being a writer, the understanding that your work may continue to be appreciated long into the future.

Yours,

Pete Smith

612 789 9319

Pete Smith
2424 4th Street NE
Minneapolis, MN 55418

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Federal Records Center
111 Winnebago St.
St. Louis, MO 63118

January 26, 1996

Dear Archivist:

Please be kind enough to furnish all information in your records concerning Steven K. Nagy.

We believe he worked for the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia in the 1900-1915 period. He was born approximately 1886.

Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Pete Smith
2424 Fourth St. NE
Minneapolis, MN 55418

January 29, 1996

Dear Pete:

It was very stimulating to talk to you following your letter of January 20, 1996.

The Nagy tidbits were helpful and I have followed up with a letter to the Federal Records Center in St. Louis which has both Federal non-military employees and personal military records. A copy is enclosed. Their records go back to the late 19th century only.

I want to find out what relationship by blood or marriage there really was between Haseltine and Nagy. Since Haseltine was the son in law of William Idler the fact that Haseltine and Nagy did business jointly indicates closeness. Maybe the New Jersey cemetery where Nagy is buried has a clue as to who is next to Nagy.

Thank you for your nice remarks about the Good Samaritan monograph. If I worried about prompt readership I would have stopped writing long ago. When something one writes gets cited in an article years later then it seems worthwhile, but when you don't get cited and something you wrote gets plagerized then you know you have readership. I wrote an article on Shakespeare and couldn't get it published for years because someone had lifted my data from someone I had asked to check my article in its development stage.

I like your Smith of Ann Street article. Was he the ghost of Dr. Edwards ?

I didn't realize you collected numismatic literature, but am glad to know it.

Keep writing.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

February 14, 1996

Mr. Harry Forman
Forman & Bauer, Inc.
518 Ryers Avenue
Bldg. 2, 1st Floor
Cheltenham, PA 19012

Dear Harry:

As always, Harry Forman's memory is there with the needed facts.

Thanks for Nagying me.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

—NEW CATALOGUE—

Continental Currency, The First Money of the United States 1775-1780, Colonial Bills printed by Benjamin Franklin, Foreign Paper Money Canada, Italy, Philippines, Mexico, Java, France, Belgium, Invasion Bills under Jap Occupation 5c to 1000 Pesos, Wooden Money, Confederate Bills, Bonds, Certificates, U. S. Coins, Early Cents, Indian Head Cents, 18th Century Tradesman's Tokens 1793-1780. Odd and Curious Misstruck and Counter Stamped Pieces. Colonial Coins, Broken Bank Bills, British War Medals, Historical Medals. Send 10c stamps if you are a buyer or wish to get posted on values. A wise investment. Your name on this slip will serve as our mailing list. Do it today.

STEPHEN K. NAGY, - 8 South 18th St., - Philadelphia (3) Pa

REPLY TO INQUIRY (NCP)

DATE: 6/18/96

SUBJECT: NAGY STEVEN K

Your reference: LETTER

Date of inquiry: 4/24

The answer to your inquiry is furnished below. This abbreviated form of reply has been adopted as a means of supplying information speedily.

There are very few personnel records on file at this center dating back to the period outlined in your request. Appropriate record groups have been searched but no personnel records were located.

It is our understanding that some historical records are on file at the National Archives and Records Administration, Office of the National Archives, Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington DC 20408. Perhaps that office may be able to furnish additional information.

MR ERIC P NEWMAN
NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY
6450 CECIL AVE
ST. LOUIS MO 63105

NCP

R. Messinger

WILLIAM D. BASSMAN
for Chief, Reference Service Branch

NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER

☐ Military Personnel Records
9700 Page Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63132-5100

☒ Civilian Personnel Records
111 Winnebago Street
St. Louis, MO 63118-4199

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

C 4

Federal Records Center
111 Winnebago St.
St. Louis, MO 63118

January 26, 1996

Dear Archivist:

Please be kind enough to furnish all information in your records concerning Steven K. Nagy. N900

We believe he worked for the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia in the 1900-1915 period. He was born approximately 1886.

Thank you for your service.

Sincerely,

Eric P. Newman

Eric P. Newman

August 21, 1996

Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric,

When I saw you in Denver, I told you that I had not tracked down an obituary for Stephen K. Nagy. On the day I returned to work, I got a call that my library had finally located microfilm through interlibrary loan. Today I looked at the film.

This is what I found in the film of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

August 29, 1958 - No listing

August 30, 1958 - No Obituary but this brief death notice:

> "Nagy, - Stephen K., of 1536 N. Willington st. Phila. Relatives and friends invited to services Sun., 2 P.M. at Wimberg Funeral Home, 400 Liverpool ave., Egg Harbor City, N.J. Int. Egg Harbor Cem. Viewing Sun. prior to services."

August 31, 1958 - No listing

September 1, 1958 - No listing

If he lived in Philadelphia, I don't know why he was interred in Egg Harbor City, some 30 miles away. Perhaps he liked the Ocean View. The death notice does not include any of the information I hoped to find in an obituary. Although this is of little help, I wanted to pass it on to you.

I am still excited from the Awards dinner Saturday night. Seeing Adam Eckfeldt inducted into the ANA Numismatic Hall of Fame was my second favorite award of the evening. I had nominated him two and a half years ago.

As always, it was good to see you and talk to you briefly in Denver.

Yours,

Pete Smith
2424 4th Street NE
Minneapolis, MN 55418

related that Frank Gasparro, the designer of the reverse introduced in 1959, put a small letter "o" in "oF" not as an error, but "to break up the pattern." He cited precedence for the lower case letter, including the Liberty Walking half dollar, the Peace silver dollar, and certain commemorative issues.

Stephen K. Nagy Passes Away

Among the obituary notices carried in March was one for Stephen K. Nagy, who had passed away at the age of 72 in Philadelphia the preceding August. All that was said of his numismatic proclivities appeared in this sentence: "Mr. Nagy was a member of the Philadelphia Coin Club." Left unsaid was much more. For years Nagy had been a prominent figure on the professional coin dealing scene in Philadelphia, quietly going about his business, and in the process handling many rarities. Shortly after the turn of the century he was instrumental in helping sell the two gold 1877 $50 pieces to William H. Woodin. Through Nagy's hands passed many restrikes, rarities, and other seldom-seen pieces.

In a conversation with the present author Nagy once related that he knew of the existence of several hundred Proof restrike dollars of the dates 1801-1803, for he had helped sell them to a Colorado collector; that he had sold many restrikes of the 1836-1839 silver dollar patterns and had put a "secret mark," the nature of which was not disclosed, on every piece which went through his hands; and that he had information on the 1884 and 1885 trade dollars which would be disclosed some day. That "some day" never arrived. Nagy had his fingers in many numismatic pies, and if an investigation is ever undertaken of his activities, he would undoubtedly be linked not only with the sale of rarities but with the production of certain questionable issues, including copy dies of the Templeton Reid $25 "pattern" to name just one.

Among the advertisers James Kelly advised readers that while he had operated under his own name for 20 years, an increase in business mandated a move to a new location in downtown Dayton and a name change to World Numismatiques, Inc. Abe Kosoff gave more information concerning the large cents he would soon be offering, stating that the holding contained a gem 1793 Chain AMERI. and the Hines specimen of the 1799, among other delicacies. The Overton Coin Company, owned by Al C. Overton, advised readers that its forthcoming mail sale would include technical descriptions of 120 die varieties of 1794-1836 half dollars not listed in the Beistle's reference (published in 1929). Further: "For the first time you will find a detailed description of the 1817 over 14 half dollar and a photograph of same on cover of catalogue, this alone is worth the price (although this coin is not in sale)."

Wilson F. Walters, of Denison, Texas, offered values in circulated cents, dimes, half dollars, and other issues, while Leonard W. Stark, of the Central Coin Mart, Inc., presented a list of scarce currency items, the most expensive of which was an 1890 Friedberg-377 $100 "Watermelon note" at $2,750. Presumably even more expensive, however, was a specimen of the $1,000 note of the same type, but the price was not given. Michael Granis, general chairman of the Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention, invited ANA members to attend this event, which by 1959 had become one of the most important coin shows in the United States. William Fox Steinberg, of Miami Rare Coin Company, offered various Confederate States of America bonds for sale, "perfect for framing." A $1,000 bond with coupons was priced at $15. Robert G. Sommers, the Pittsburgh dealer, noted that he had two downtown locations and invited ANA members to visit.

[illegible] Mint in Oregon

[illegible] were common. Many such news items can be read in the *Statesman*, published at Walla Walla, a city in Washington east of The Dalles. Concurrent with these conditions was a dearth of coin in the locality.

"Since the nearest mint was at San Francisco, California, miners had to ship their gold almost a thousand miles to be coined, entailing no small expense and some risk, to say nothing of delay. Thus, agitation began for a branch mint located in Oregon. Becoming a local political issue, it resulted in the defeat of Congressman McBride in 1864, who favored Dalles City—as the town was called then—rather than Portland.

"On July 4 (?), 1864, the 38th Congress approved 'An Act (13 Stat. L., 382) to establish a Branch Mint of the United States at Dalles City in the state of Oregon . . . for the coinage of gold and silver.' The act also provided for the necessary personnel and their

1925 PRICE LIST NO. 30

—OF—

Coins, Medals, Colonial Paper Money, Historical Newspapers, Antique Pistols, Swords and Guns, War Medals

OFFERED FOR SALE BY

STEPHEN K. NAGY,
33 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Terms:—Cash with order. Remittance should be by bank draft, postoffice or express money order. Unused U. S. stamps with full gum (any values) accepted to any amount.

IN ORDERING be sure to write clearly. Always use our stock number where it is given in the catalogue.

All goods in this catalogue will be sent post paid.

In ordering kindly select several extra lots that would be acceptable in event of some of the items being sold.

1	Civil War newspapers giving war news, maps and other historical matter	.30
2	Lot of ten different. All clean as issued	2.50
3	New England Palladium printed in Boston 1801. Early ads and woodcuts of ships. Fine and clean as issued	.30
4	The Daily Citizen, Vicksburg, Miss. The well known reprint on wall paper. July 2, 1863	.35
5	Lot of ten old newspapers. Some 100 years old	1.00
6	Lot of ten Civil War documents bearing revenue stamps	1.00
7	Lot of ten old almanacs before 1860	1.50
8	Civil War muster rolls of various regiments. Rare	1.00

1925 PRICE LIST NO. 32

—OF—

Coins, Medals, Colonial Paper Money, Historical Newspapers, War Medals, Curios, Antique Pistols, Swords and Guns, Indian Relics

OFFERED FOR SALE BY

STEPHEN K. NAGY,

8 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Terms:—Cash with order. Remittance should be by bank draft, postoffice or express money order. Unused U. S. stamps with full gum (any values) accepted to any amount.

IN ORDERING be sure to write clearly. Always use our stock number where it is given in the catalogue.

All goods in this catalogue will be sent post paid. Registration ten cents extra.

In ordering kindly select several extra lots that would be acceptable in event of some of the items being sold.

1	U. S. ½ Dollar 100 years old. Edge lettered	.80
2	U. S. Half dollar 1825 to 1834 each. Very fine	.75
3	U. S. Half Dollar 1892 Columbian Exposition	.75
4	Another dated 1893. Bust of Columbus	.65
5	U. S. ¼ Dollar Bust of Liberty. 100 years old	.60
6	U. S. ¼ Dollar Columbian World's Fair, 1893. The only U. S. coin bearing the portrait of foreign ruler. New condition	1.00
7	U. S. 20 cent piece. 1875 or 76. Very fine. Each	.50
8	U. S. Dime with Bust of Liberty	.25
9	U. S. Dime with Liberty seated	.20
10	U. S. ½ Dime with Bust of Liberty	.20
11	U. S. ½ Dime with Liberty seated	.12
12	U. S. silver 3 cent piece with star	.15

PRICE LIST NO. 19

—OF—

Old Newspapers, Lottery Tickets, Early Checks, Drafts, Silk Badges, Confederate Stamps on Letters, Bonds and Certificates, Civil War Envelopes. Colonial, Continental and Broken Bank Bills. Coins and Medals.

Offered for sale by Stephen K. Nagy,

33 South 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TERMS:—Cash with order. Remittance should be by bank draft, postoffice or express money order. Unused U. S. stamps with full gum (any values) accepted to any amount.

IN ORDERING be sure to write clearly. Always use our stock number where it is given in the catalogue.

All goods in this catalog will be sent post paid. Registration ten cents extra.

In ordering kindly select several extra lots that would be acceptable in event of some of the items being sold.

Randall hoard). At least one proof known, ex Mougey, Sleicher, Ryder coils.

Ex J. W. Garrett: 140. Courtesy Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, Inc.

1813 1820 Small date. Obv., straight tail to R. Scarce.
Newcomb 7.

1814 1821 [389,000 + ?P]
Newcomb 1, 2, respectively with final 1 low or 8 low. Over a dozen proofs of former (ill.).

1815 1822 [all kinds 2,072,339 + ?P] Wide date.
10 vars. Over a dozen proofs.

Ex J. W. Garrett: 145. Courtesy Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, Inc.

1816 1822 "Divided" date, spaced 1 8 22.
Newcomb 3.

1817 1822 Close date.
Newcomb 1, 2. Former scarcer, usually in low grades; latter has leaf point at r. side of C(A). One proof of each var.

1818 1823/22
Newcomb 1. Omitted in Mint reports (see introductory text); many believed delivered in 1824/25. Usually in low grades. That ill. is one of 4 known proofs. Newcomb, Starr:161, $16,500.

1819 1823 Normal date
Newcomb 2. Obv. die gouges more often broken than intact. Usually in low grades. The unique proof, Fin(th, Brock-Ward, Starr:162, brought $29,700. See next.

1820 1823 Restrike. Issue of 1862. [49] Very rare.
Obv. of preceding, with rim breaks, but without bisecting obv. crack. Struck for Joseph J. Mickley (see introductory text). Usually dark and most often simulated by later coins with the crack tooled off. Ill. of **1823.**

1821 1823 Restrike. Issue of 1863–79.
Same dies, obv. cracked across, rev. uncracked.

1822 1823 Restrike. Silver. Issue of 1879. [12+]
Same dies. Struck for John W. Haseltine, possibly later also for Stephen K. Nagy. Rev. cracked in an arc. Auction 80:1383, $5,000.

1823 1823 Restrike. Issues of 1879–1900+. Copper.
Same dies, more heavily cracked. See introductory text. Ill. above **1820.**

1824 1824/22 [All kinds 1,262,000]
Newcomb 1, 5. Latter (rare) has rev. of no. **1819.** Both usually in low grades.

1825 1824 Close date.
Newcomb 2.

Ex J. W. Garrett: 148. Courtesy Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, Inc.

coin dealer August Wagner placed a tiny advertisement in *The Numismatist* offering the set for sale. They went to Stephen K. Nagy, later to Wayte Raymond, thence to Col. E. H. R. Green (son of the notorious Hetty Green, the stingy millionaire "Witch of Wall Street"), thereafter (1942) to Burdette G. Johnson of the St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., who dispersed them. Presumably, dishonest employees in the Coiner's Dept. clandestinely struck them for Brown, who waited until certain people had either died or retired from the Mint Bureau to pretend to buy his five through appropriate advertising. Their later history follows.

1. F. C. C. Boyd, A. Kosoff, King Farouk, Nasser's government, "Palace Collections of Egypt":1695A, withdrawn, privately sold via A. Kosoff and S. Kaplan to Mrs. R. Henry Norweb; by her donated to the Smithsonian Institution (1977). Proof.

2. Eric P. Newman, A. Kosoff, Louis Eliasberg estate. Proof.

3. James Kelly, Fred Olsen, Olsen:1551, King Farouk, Mehl, Neil:2798, Edwin Hydeman:280, Kosoff, $100,000 (10/3/72), WWCI (i.e., John B. Hamrick and Warren E. Tucker), Q. David Bowers, A-Mark, R. L. Hughes, Superior Galleries, Jerry Buss:366, $385,000, Reed Hawn. Dull, scratched UNC. Cf. *CW* 7/26/78, p. 1; *Sports Illustrated* 6/18/79. This was the piece featured on the TV program *Hawaii Five-0* in 1974; Kosoff's sale to WWCI got into the *Guinness Book of World Records*. Ill. at **2583.**

4. James Kelly, Numismatic Fine Arts 2:1058 (5/21/46), $2,450, Dr. Conway A. Bolt, R. J. Reynolds, Reynolds family. UNC., nicked. This piece was last seen with George O. Walton and has not shown up since he was killed en route to a coin show, Wilson, NC.

5. James Kelly, J. V. McDermott, 1967 ANA:2241, "UNC., partly rough," $46,000, Aubrey E. Bebee. The coin I saw is EF, nicked, scratched, cleaned; exhibited at hundreds of conventions, reportedly used by McDermott for barroom betting. Cf. *NSM* 3/58, 7/68, and 12/71.

During the Great Depression, the Fort Worth, Tex., dealer B. Max Mehl carried on a years-long newspaper advertising campaign (which he later admitted had cost him over a million 1930s dollars!), offering to buy for $50 apiece any 1913 Liberty head nickels offered. This offer was not bona fide, being merely a come-on to promote sales of his *Star Rare Coin Encyclopedia*, which went through over 30 editions despite being of no numismatic value. The major effect of Mehl's publicity was threefold: It made Mehl very wealthy through peddling his worthless book; it made the 1913 Liberty head nickel one of the most famous of American coins; and it stimulated the ungodly to make thousands of altered dates (mostly from 1903, 1910 or 1912) pretending to be 1913's.

BARBER'S LIBERTY HEADS WITH CENTS

Designer, Engraver, Charles E. Barber. Mints, Philadelphia (no mintmark), San Francisco 1912 (mintmark S), Denver 1912 (D), both below dot 1. of CENTS. Physical Specifications, Authorizing Acts, as previously.

Grade range and standards, as previously

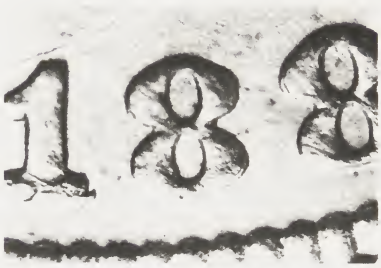
2535 1883 [all kinds 16,026,000 + 6,783P]
Minor positional vars. of date, few very minor partial repunchings.

2536 1883 Triple-punched 1. Ex. rare.
Discovered by Delma K. Romines, 1979.

2537 1884 [11,270,000 + 3,942P]
Same comments. Sometimes with second 8 repunched; not rare.

2538 1884 Obviously repunched 4. Rare.

2539 1884 Double date. Proofs only. Rare.
Later states show only the obviously repunched 1 (NN 51:462); still later ones show only traces of the extra 1. These will price as **2537.**



2540 1885 [1,473,300 + 3,790P]
More readily obtained in proof state than as choice business strikes. For why mintage was limited see introductory text. Enl. photos. Beware casts and fraudulently altered dates. Proofs rarely show repunched first 8. 1982 ANA:331.

2541 1886 [3,326,000 + 4,290P]
Normal, or with repunching on second 8, or minutely within 6. See next.

2542 1886 Obviously repunched 86. Proofs only. Very scarce. Comprises a minority of proofs. 1982 ANA:334, $850.

2543 1887 [15,260,692 + 2,960P]
Normal or with traces of repunching: base of 1, second 8, or tops of 1 and of second 8.

2544 1888 [10,715,901 + 4,582P]
Proofs are normally dull: See introductory text. Business strikes come without or with minor repunchings; but see next 2.

2545 1888 Double date. Proofs only. Rare.
Comprises only a small minority of proofs. All 4 digits double.

2546 1888 Obviously repunched 1. Proofs only. Very scarce.
Not the same die as last. Comprises a minority of proofs. Not to be confused with business strikes showing traces of repunching on base of 1.

just below second. Discovered by this writer, Nov. 1965; discovery coin went in Merkin 4 66:185. All show die rust in central drapery.

3346 1868 S [260,000] Normal rev.
2 minor rev. vars. Usually weak in same areas as previous S mints but less so. Usually in low grades. Ex. rare UNC.

3347 1868 S Doubled rev. die. Very rare.
"Gilhousen":410. Doubling obvious on ribbons and parts of wreath; mintmark far to r.

3348 1869 [256,000 + 600P]
Minor positional vars. in proofs and business strikes; latter rare in EF and very rare above.

3349 1869 S [450,000]
6 obvs. shipped Oct. 1868. At least 2 positional vars. of mintmark. S is heavier than before and apt to be blurry; probably heavier impressions from same (worn) S punch, 0.8 mm "Gilhousen":412–13. Usually weak in same areas as previous S mints; usually in low grades but a little less rare UNC. than earlier S mints.

3350 1870 [470,500 + 1,000P]
Several minor positional vars. of business strikes and proofs. One obv. of business strikes has part of upper serif of 1 repunched (Ahwash 4); this becomes blurry. Most business strikes are weak on head, base of shield, lower part of rock, and foot and parts of drapery.

3351 1870 Double 0 in date. Rare.
Ahwash 3. Extra outline plainest above base. Also called 1870/0.

3352 1870 S [50,000] Rare.
6 pairs of dies shipped Dec. 1869; only one var. seen, coined in November. Mintmark lighter as in 1861–68. Usually weak in centers (notably at value), head, bow knot, ribbons, and mintmark. Usually in low grades, often rough. Formerly prohibitively rare UNC., but in 1977 a hoard of about 15 turned up in England.

3353 1871 [752,650 + 960 – P] Normal date.
Several minor positional vars. of business strikes and proofs, all with 71 about touching (only the one logotype for this denomination). Usually weak in same areas mentioned for 1870. Some proofs melted as unsold, July 1873.

3354 1871 Double-punched 18. Proofs only. Very rare.
Not in Ahwash; discovered in Garrett set (1976). Comprises a tiny minority of proofs. Later, repunching fades out or is repolished off die; these will sell as preceding.

3355 1871 S [320,000] Normal date.
4 pairs of dies received Dec. 16, 1870, Ahwash 2, 3; former with rev. of 1870 S. Usually weak in same areas as 1870 S; usually in low grades. Ex. rare UNC. Auction 86:1598, UNC., $1,650.

3356 1871 S Double date. Ex. rare.
Ahwash 1. Doubling plain on all digits; later states show it clearly only on 18.

3357 1871 CC [20,100] Very rare.
Mintage began in Feb. [6,400]. 3 minor vars., all with wider-spaced edge reeding (only 89) than other mints. Usually in low grades; prohibitively rare above VF. Holmes:2782, "UNC.," is possibly finest.

3358 1872 [2,395,500 + 950 – P]
Several minor positional vars.; Ahwash 1 shows minor repunching on 2. On dies with heavier dates, 18 about touch. Some proofs melted as unsold, July 1873.

3359 1872 Double date. Very rare.
Not in Ahwash.

3360 1872 S [190,000]
4 pairs of dies shipped Nov. 1871; June and Dec. deliveries (respectively [130,000] and [60,000]) cannot be distinguished. S (0.8 mm) narrower than formerly. Usually flat on head, foot, and lower wreath. Usually in low grades; Ex. rare UNC.

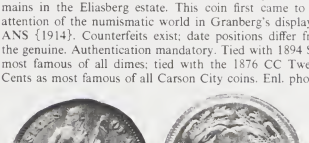
3361 1872 CC [35,480]
2 obvs. shipped (were both used?). 2 minor rev. vars.; die second die (cracks through CC and r. ribbon) continuing through 1874. Mintage figure after Julian, var. data from M. Closkey, *Gobrecht Journal* 11:79, p. 27. Edge reeding as for 1871 CC. Always weakly and unevenly struck. Usually in low grades, prohibitively rare EF.

3362 1873 No arrows. Closed 3. [1,508,000 + 600 – P]
Positional vars. of UNCs. and proofs. All delivered Jan. 15–Feb. 28; some proofs melted July 10, 1873. Enl. photo.

3363 1873 Same, double date first punched to l. Very rare.
Not in Ahwash; discovered by Kenneth R. Hill, *Gobrecht Journal* 3/79, p. 7. Business strikes only. Extra bases of digits plain to l. of final position.

3364 1873 No arrows. Open 3. [60,000] Very rare.
Ahwash 3, 4. Business strikes only. Almost always weak on head and foot; prohibitively rare in mint state. 4 obvs. shipped for 1873 S No Arrows coinage remained unused. Enl. photo.

3365 1873 CC Closed 3. No arrows. [12,400] Unique?
Only the one obv.; rev. of second 1872 CC var. Delivered Feb. 5, 1873; most believed melted after July 1873. The unique survivor is traced to a parcel of assay coins shipped to Philadelphia, early 1874, thence to A. Loudon Snowden, John W. Haseltine, Stephen K. Nagy, H. O. Granberg, William H. Woodin (later Secretary of Treasury), U.S. Coin Co. sale of Granberg coll., Rudolph Kohler (dealer), pvt. coll., Adolphe Menjou, James Kelly, Louis Eliasberg, Sr., it remains in the Eliasberg estate. This coin first came to the attention of the numismatic world in Granberg's display at ANS {1914}. Counterfeits exist; date positions differ from the genuine. Authentication mandatory. Tied with 1894 S as most famous of all dimes; tied with the 1876 CC Twenty Cents as most famous of all Carson City coins. Enl. photos.



dated silver sets were for Treasury approval of the design of motto scroll. As one of the 1865 silver dollars with motto is overstruck on an 1866 dollar (both dates plain), the whole story has become dubious; evidently at least some of the 1865 coins with motto, and possibly all, must join their brethren dated 1863–64 as restrikes made about 1868, most likely for Mint Director Henry R. Linderman.

Issues of quarter dollars for circulation, 1866–73, were very limited. Little bullion came in after the war during the continuing suspension of specie payments; any silver was worth over its face value in greenbacks. Probably over 80% of specimens in collectors' hands, dated 1866–70, are proofs from broken sets, many of them cleaned or impaired. S-Mint coins are very rare in mint state through 1873; CC-Mint coins 1870–73 are of great rarity in all grades, because issues were deliberately kept limited for political reasons by official policy emanating from the Philadelphia Mint—which limitation was in turn urged as reason for abolishing the Carson City branch!

In 1873, Philadelphia coins without arrows come with "closed" or "open" 3, the former with knobs very close together. When the Chief Coiner found that the closed-3 dates (especially on smaller denominations: cent, half dime, gold dollar, quarter eagle) could be mistaken for an 8, he filed an official complaint with the Director, and the Engraving Department under William Barber had to make up a complete set of date logotypes with open 3. Later issues with arrows at date (see following section) all had open 3; mintmarked silver coins without arrows all had closed 3.

Mintage was interrupted in March 1873 to enable preparation of new dies with arrows at date, and allegedly blanks at the new weight standard, mandated by the omnibus Mint Act of Feb. 12, 1873; See next section. This had the effect of creating rarities, of which the two most famous are beyond doubt the 1873 CC dime and quarter dollar without arrows. Only four of the quarters are traced:

1. Carson City Mint (in parcel of assay coins, Feb. 1874). A. Loudon Snowden, J. W. Haseltine and Stephen K. Nagy, H. O. Granberg, Mehl 54:358 (7/16/19), William H. Woodin, Waldo Newcomer, F. C. C. Boyd, WGC:378, Eliasberg estate. UNC.

2. James Aloysius Stack estate:136, $80,000, William Grayson, 1980 NY Met.:519, $205,000, Bob Riethe and Greg Holloway. UNC. (ill.)

3. Mrs. R. Henry Norweb. Described as UNC; unseen.

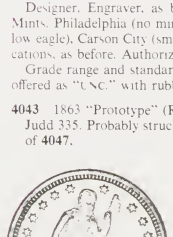
4. Ex Abner Kreisberg. Described as VF; unseen.

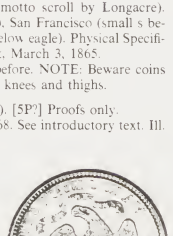
MOTTO ADDED

Designer, Engraver, as before (motto scroll by Longacre). Mints, Philadelphia (no mintmark), San Francisco (small s below eagle), Carson City (small cc below eagle). Physical Specifications, as before. Authorizing Act, March 3, 1865.

Grade range and standards, as before. NOTE: Beware coins offered as "UNC." with rubbing on knees and thighs.

4043 1863 "Prototype" (Restrike). [5P?] Proofs only.
Judd 335. Probably struck in 1868. See introductory text. Ill. of **4047**.





4044 1864 "Prototype" (Restrike). [5P?] Proofs only.
Judd 386. Same comment.

4045 1865 "Prototype" (Restrike?) [7P?] Proofs only.
Judd 425. At least some struck in or after 1866.

4046 1866 [16,800 + 725P]
Many mint-state business strikes were retrieved from proof sets.

4047 1866 S [28,000]
Usually in low grades; prohibitively rare UNC. Without or with curve of another S within lower part of mintmark; latter ill. above **4043.** Six pairs of dies shipped: obvs. Nov. 1865, revs. March 1866.

4048 1867 [20,000 + 625P]
Same comment as to **4046.**

4049 1867 S [48,000]
Same comments as to **4047;** same rev., with part of extra S within mintmark. Auction 86:145, UNC., $3,960.

4050 1868 [29,400 + 600P]
Same comment as to 1866. The majority of proofs have plain rust pit in die below B, and base of final 8 repunched; this repunching fades out. Only the earliest die state shows repunching on 1: 1982 ANA:2148.

4051 1868 S [96,000]
Normal S (rarer) or rev. of 1867 S. 1982 ANA:2149–50; Ivy Cambridge:841. Usually in low grades; Ex. rare UNC. Only the earliest die state shows traces of repunching on 1.

4052 1869 [16,000 + 600P]
Business strikes are very rare. Those with long spine through fourth and fifth stars were made as proofs. The proof rev. with die rust below wing at l. and above U(NI) continued in use through 1871.

4053 1869 S [76,000]
Rev. of **4049.** Usually in low grades; Ex. rare in mint state. 8 obvs. shipped Oct. 1868. One die (discovered by Jack Beymer) shows traces of top of extra 9 within lower part of 9, and traces of 86 in dentils below date.

4054 1870 [86,400 + 1,000P]
Proofs have the rusted 1869 rev. Business strikes (much rarer) lack it but have die rust on seated figure.

4055 1870 CC [8,340] Very rare.
Usually in low grades; prohibitively rare UNC. Only one var.: top of C(A) straight; small round c c widely spaced, l. c lower, rev. of 1871–73 (Larry Briggs, in *Gobrecht Journal* 11/83, pp. 3–7). Beware falsely added mintmarks. Mintage began April 20 [3,540].

4056 1871 [118,200 + 960P] 71 about touch.
Long serifs to 1's. Found on a minority of proofs, and on nearly all business strikes. BER usually weak. This is the earlier date logotype, found on branch-mint obvs. shipped before the end of 1870.

4057 1871 7 1 apart.
Short serifs to 1's. Found on the majority of proofs. Business strikes are rare; LIBERTY normal.

4058 1871 S 71 about touch. [30,900]
4 obvs. received Dec. 16, 1870. Minute s, one of the revs. left over from 1866. Usually in low grades; Ex. rare in mint state, though about 6 turned up in England, 1977.

4059 1871 CC 71 about touch. [10,890] Very rare.
Only the earliest impressions show triple punching on 1's. Rev of 1870. Usually in low grades; only 2 UNCS. reported: 1) Eliasberg estate. 2) Giacomo Opezzo, J. A. Stack estate, Reed Hawn, F. Sweeney, M. B. Simons (obv. prooflike). *Gobrecht Journal* 3/79, p. 4.

4060 1872 [182,000– + 950–P]
Business strikes are rarer than mintage figure suggests, most likely many were melted after July 10, 1873, with other No Arrows coins. The proof rev. with die cut from l. border of

Jerry Cohen, Juhan Leidman, Jim Halperin, NLRCA [illegible] 75 639, $39,000, Mulford B. Simons, pvt. coll.

7. James Kelly, pvt. coll.

8. Fred Olsen, G. S. Ewalt, Dr. Calvert Emmons, Westcin Numismatics, 1980 ANA:2643, $30,000. Cleaned.

9. "Pvt. coll., late 1940s." 1976 ANA 723 in assembled proof set.

10. Chicago estate, RARCOA, World-Wide, Steve Ivy, R. Marks, Bowers, Herstal:734, $30,000, D. Apte, Mulford B. Simons, pvt. coll.

These cannot be directly connected to the original inventory which included Andrew Madsen Smith's coin, Idler's six, the eighth in a private coll., and two others of which Farran Zerbe had lost track. Stephen K. Nagy sold three of Idler's to Virgil Brand. (Smith, who also had a copper proof, was the Mint's major public relations agent for decades.) There are also two silver-plated copper strikings, both of which have been offered as regular silver proofs:

a) Kreisberg 9/18/61:1213, Kreisberg 11/29/65:5123, KS 5/66:1302, 1975 ANA:1218, Bowers, J. Vernon Epps.

b) Dr. Calvert L. Emmons:813, Delp:761, pvt. coll.

The 1885's reached the attention of the numismatic world on the same occasion as the 1884's. The current roster:

1. Idler, Haseltine, H. O. Granberg, W. H. Woodin, Col. E. H. R. Green, B. G. Johnson, Jack Roe, Jerome Kern, Carter:441, $110,000, Auction 84:192, $90,750.

2. Idler, Haseltine, pvt. coll., W. C. Atwater, Mrs. R. Henry Norweb.

3. Idler, Haseltine, pvt. coll., Edgar Adams, Virgil Brand, Adolphe Menjou, King Farouk, W. G. Baldenhofer, Jim Halperin, "Forecaster."

4. Idler, Haseltine, J. H. Clapp, Eliasberg estate.

5. Idler, Haseltine, pvt. coll., Fred Olsen, G. S. Ewalt:43, $11,000, Leo A. Young, Auction 80:1626, $110,000, pvt. coll., Auction 84:1810, $16,250. Badly cleaned.

A bona fide offer of $250,000 was made in 1974 in my presence for no. 3, and refused; Halperin later offered it for $300,000, but sold it at a reported $165,000.

After the mid-1880s, trade dollars began returning to this country from China, mostly with chopmarks, sometimes dozens or hundreds of them. For many years these coins' anomalous legal status meant that chopmarked pieces were deemed noncollectible (because mutilated), and many collectors and dealers turned them in at bullion value. Changes in the law have abolished this limitation. Willem (1965) discusses chopmarks at length; certain types, in particular those in which the characters are in relief, are rare.

Jewelers made many (without chopmarks) into lockets, alias "box dollars." These are internally hinged, sometimes containing photographs. They have a hidden circumferential gap between rim or beaded border and field (usually rev.); they open to thumbnail pressure within beaded border near U, TES, CA, or DO.

A piquant public commentary on the "Liberty as beachcomber" design (and on the company store abuses?): Artists altered many trade dollars to show Ms. Liberty denuded and sitting on a chamberpot: Ill. Dr. Clark:3170. No other 19th-century coin was ever so unpopular. Every specimen is a memento of one of the most controversial American issues between Reconstruction and the Sherman Silver Purchase Act.

WILLIAM BARBER'S TRADE DOLLARS

Designer, Engraver, William Barber. Mints, Philadelphia (no mintmark), San Francisco (mintmark S), Carson City (CC) Mintmarks, below NS. Composition, 90% silver, 10% copper. Diameter, 1.5" = 38.1 mm. Weight, 420 ± 1.5 grs. = 27.22 ± 0.1 gms. Authorizing Act, Feb. 12, 1873.

Grade range, POOR to UNC. GOOD: Date and all inscriptions legible except for LIBERTY and the two mottoes; devices completely outlined; eye visible as a spot. VERY GOOD: Garment line shows at shoulder; hair shows at back of lower neck and over shoulder; partial wheat stems, mottoes, and wing feathers. FINE: Coronet and hair knot show partial details; most wheat stems separated; full mottoes and LIBERTY (usually weak); eagle's eye and nostril show. VERY FINE: Points of both knees clear; drapery at L breast (observer's r.) partly visible; at least half head feathers and ¾ wing feathers. EXTREMELY FINE: Isolated tiny rubbed spots only (above ear, L breast, leg, foot, wheat heads, breast feathers; partial mint luster. UNCIRCULATED: No trace of wear. NOTE: Cleaned "sliders" are common. EXCEPTIONS: Even coins near mint state sometimes show chopmarks. Grade as though these were absent, then mention them. Rubber-stamped chopmarks (rare) are not impairments; relief chopmarks within depressed ovals or circles (scarce) and the common incuse chopmarks lower values according to how much design detail is lost, but far less than random mutilations.

5778 1873 [397,000 – 865P] Normal serifs.
Coinage began July 11; first release [40,000] July 14. Auction 82:1777, UNC., $3,000. The majority of survivors are chopmarked; see introductory text.

5779 1873 Broken serifs.
Early damage to the hub, at E(S) and (O)F. Willem:693. Usually chopmarked.

5780 1873 S [703,000]
Coinage began in July. Auction 82:1778, UNC., $2,500. Usually in low grades and/or chopmarked.

5781 1873 CC [124,500]
First release, [4,500] July 23. CC central or low: "Gilhousen":1452–53. Usually in low grades and/or chopmarked. Douglas Winter reports one with repunched 73; Bortin:1201. I have not seen the wide C C var. claimed in Carson:108.

5782 1874 [987,100 + 700P]
Minute positional vars. Often chopmarked. Broken serifs are partly repaired by hand on some dies of 1874–75 "Type I," all mints (see **5788**).

5783 1874 S [all kinds 2,549,000] Minute s. Very scarce.
Mintmark .033 ± .001" = 0.84 mm. Willem:710, as "micro" s; 1984 Midwinter ANA:1496; others.

French and Swiss banks in the mid-1950s, mostly XF to CH with plenty of bag marks. Only three Philadelphia coins are reported with this type rev. In Cohen 1814 (1875), Edward Cogan said, "All but two were remelted—this one and one in the possession of Mr. W. J. Jenks of Philadelphia."

New Orleans coinages were limited, especially after 1853. Most of the final date, 1861 O, was made under the Confederacy. As the same dies were used before and after the rebels seized the branch mint, it is impossible to tell with certainty whether any given coin was made under the Union or the rebels. But as the Union made only [5,000] out of [17,741], the chances are 71% (or 7 to 3 odds) that your specimen left the press while rebel flags flew over the building. Compare Chap. 28, Sect. x, introductory text, and Chap. 47.

Philadelphia issues made during the Civil War are all much rarer than their mintage figures suggest. As with lower denominations, most were probably exported and melted.

The last coins issued without motto were 1866 S's, coined before the new dies arrived. Aside from the abortive Paquet issue, they are the rarest double eagles of this design from the San Francisco Mint.

LONGACRE'S LIBERTY HEAD DESIGN, NO MOTTO

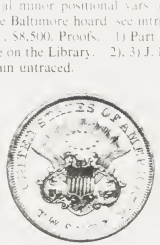
Designer, Engraver, James Barton Longacre, with assistance of Peter F. Cross. Mints, Philadelphia (no mintmark), New Orleans (mintmark O), San Francisco (S). Mintmark below tail. Composition, gold 90%, silver not over 5%, rest copper. Weight, 516 ± 0.5 grs. = 33.436 ± 0.032 gms., containing 30.0888 gms. or 0.9674 troy oz. pure gold. Diameter 1 1/16" = 34 mm. Authorizing Act, March 3, 1849; composition and weight conform to Act of Jan. 18, 1837.

Grade range, GOOD to UNC.; not collected in low grades. FINE: Major hair contours intact; LIBERTY legible; about 1/4 of coronet beads show; eagle's eye visible, partial wing details, part of motto on scroll readable. VERY FINE: Partial hair detail below LIBERTY; most coronet beads show in outline; over half wing details; partial tail-feather details; partially separated lines (shading) in chief azure of shield; Latin motto clear. EXTREMELY FINE: Isolated tiny rubbed spots only; partial mint luster. UNCIRCULATED: *No* trace of wear. NOTE: Many branch-mint coins are weakly struck; uncirculated survivors have mint luster on weak areas. Coins too heavily nicked and scratched from bank sacks will not bring UNC. prices. In general, if bag marks obscure much hair or feather details, the coin will price lower than UNC.

7138 1849 [2 + P] Proofs only.
Judd 117. Coined Dec. 22, 1849. See introductory text. 1) Franklin Peale, Mint Director Robert Maskell Patterson, Mint Cabinet, SI. Clain-Stefanelli {1970}, fig. 33. Enl. photos. J. Pierpont Morgan vainly offered the Mint Bureau $35,000 for this coin. 2) Peale, Patterson, Secretary of Treasury William M. Meredith, Meredith estate, Stephen K. Nagy, pvt. coll. Photographs indicate that this piece lacks the nicks of the Smithsonian coin. Others may exist. The unique gilt-brass striking (Judd 118, ex Snowden, R. Coulton Davis, Woodside coll., 1892) remains unlocated; it will weigh much less than the gold.

Courtesy Krause Publications

7139 1850 [all kinds 1,170,261 + 1 + P] Closed 5, normal A's. Knob of 5 touches cusp. Several minor positional vars. Of date. Some 92 UNCs. were in the Baltimore hoard; see introductory text. Wayman:217. UNC., $8,500. Proofs. 1) Part of set for Congressional Committee on the Library. 2), 3) J. B. Longacre estate, 1870. All remain untraced.



7140 1850 Closed 5, broken A in STATES.
L. half of crossbar missing (dent on hub, repaired by hand on many working dies).

7141 1850 Open 5, thin numerals, normal A. Rare.
Knob of 5 away from cusp.

7142 1850 Open 5, thin numerals, broken A. Rare.
Obv. as **7141**, rev. as **7140**. Auction 81:944. UNC., $4,050, others.

7143 1850 O [141,000] Closed 5, heavy date.
Knob of 5 touches cusp. 2 pairs of dies shipped; 2 rev. vars. 5 UNCS. in Baltimore hoard.

7144 1850 O Open 5, thin date. Rare.
1975 ANA:1582. Rev. as one var. of preceding.

7145 1851 [2,087,155] Heavy date.
Thick serifs. 13 obvs., 33 revs., not all revs. necessarily used. Minor positional vars. The Baltimore hoard contained 79, mostly UNC.

7146 1851 Thin numerals.
Hairlike serifs. Minor positional vars. Auction 81:466, UNC., $7,750.

7147 1851 O [315,000] Heavy date.
As **7143**, 9 pairs of dies. Often weakly struck. 10 satiny UNCS. were in the Baltimore hoard.

7148 1851 O Thin numerals.
As **7144**. Often weakly struck. 1976 ANA, Auction 81:1908, UNC., $8,000; Carter:835, UNC., $8,250.

7149 1852 [all kinds 2,053,026] Thin numerals, normal A.
Hairlike serifs and horizontal elements of 8 and 2. Minor positional vars. from 15 obvs., 29 revs. The Baltimore hoard contained 47. Probably exists with broken A, as **7140**. Wayman:221, UNC., $4,200.

7150 1852 Heavy numerals, normal A.
Thick serifs. Positional vars.

7151 1852 Heavy numerals, broken A.
Obv. as preceding, rev. as **7140.**

7152 1852 Obvious double date. Scarce.
Heavy numerals.

7153 1852/1 Untraced.
Cleneay:444. We cannot see how the Chapman brothers could have confused this with any of preceding.

7154 1852 O [190,000]
6 obvs., 4 revs. Minor positional vars. Often weakly struck. Only 2 choice ones in the Baltimore hoard, but other UNCS. exist, finest possibly ex Dunham, Holmes:3909. Wayman:222, UNC., $4,200.

7155 1853 [all kinds 1,261,326] Normal heavy date and A.
Minor positional vars. Rare in mint state. The Baltimore

eagle's head, inserting the motto within. This was, however, not the only alteration. The shield, formerly with straight sides, now has rococo borders, the double scroll has smaller but more elaborate finials, outstanding locks of HAIR leaves are differently shaped and there are more feathers rather than the former eight wings are closer to both E's (in some dies appearing to touch, or joined by a pseudo-border), tail closer to NT, requiring smaller mintmarks.

Most dates in this period show up oftenest in VF with S mintmarks. Philadelphia issues 1866–72 are mostly scarce, except for the 1867 UNCs, from a hoard (possibly 2,000, found in Europe about 1966, distributed in the USA beginning about 1973). For political reasons, official orders limited the Carson City issues 1870–73. Authorities and bankers preferred to ship bullion to San Francisco, alleging lower cost. Claims (partly verified) that the CC Mint issued some lightweight and/or debased coins, 1871–73, led to dismissal of the Superintendent, H. F. Rice, and to the frequently seen edge test marks on Carson City gold pieces of this period. This discovery gave ammunition to the Carson Mint's official attackers, and rationale to many who sought to have this branch abolished; but their real reasons had to do with who would get the coveted contracts for transporting ores and finished coins. The only readily available Carson City issues are dated 1874–76, coined from local bonanzas. Other CC dates are all rare, and in mint state all but unknown.

Philadelphia issues of 1873 were larger because coined from melted obsolete issues; San Francisco issues 1874–76 still larger from abundant bullion from the same bonanzas that swelled the CC-Mint output. Though EF's are plentiful, UNCs. are rare. How rare depends less on amounts coined than on the numbers recovered ca. 1953–64 from French and Swiss banks.

There are two date logotypes for 1871—the same two as for silver dollars. On the earlier, 71 practically touch, with long serifs to 1's; on the later, 7 1 are spaced apart, with shorter serifs. We know that the former came first because it appears on obvs. shipped to branch mints in the fall of 1870, whereas that with 7 1 apart comes only on Philadelphia coins. Reason for the change remains unknown.

On the other hand, reason for the change from "closed" to "open" 3 in 1873 is well documented. William Barber, Mint Engraver, furnished a set of date logotypes for 1873 working dies, early Nov. 1872. On the smaller denominations, the large knobs to 3's are so close together that these 3's are readily mistaken for 8's (as has repeatedly happened on shield nickels and gold dollars). Chief Coiner Archibald Loudon Snowden filed a formal complaint to Mint Director James Pollock, Jan. 18, 1873; Pollock ordered Barber to make a new set without this fault. On the double eagles, the distinction is fairly difficult: Closed 3 obvs. have knobs approximately equal in size, spaced closer together than the width of either knob; open 3 dies have upper knob noticeably smaller than lower, and they are farther apart than the width of lower knob. The closed 3 logotype is as on silver dollars; open 3 as on trade dollars. The 25 proofs and a minority of Philadelphia business strikes have closed 3; these latter were formerly considered rare, but collectors learned how to identify them and retrieved many in all grades. Carson City coins all have closed 3, as do most San Francisco 1873's; the 1873 S open 3 remains rare.

In 1876, William Barber wished to improve on his predecessor's designs, but his project went only far enough to make two obvs. with repositioned head. The first of these was combined with a regular rev. die; the second with a new rev. reading TWENTY DOLLARS (see following section). Only one specimen of each is known. The First Transitional (regular rev.) first came to collector attention when the unscrupulous dealer John W. Haseltine published both of them in the sale of the holdings of his father-in-law William Idler in March 1885. Since the latter was in the habit of passing experiments and other nonstandard coins right on through Circ. Coiner A. Loudon Snowden. This specimen passed from the Sperati to Haseltine for William H. Woodin as part of the price for Woodin's returning two 1877 gold $50 pattern pieces to the Mint Cabinet Collection; he had bought them from Snowden for $10,000 apiece. This 1876 First Transitional went successively to Stephen K. Nagy (Haseltine's agent and son-in-law), Woodin, Waldo Newcomer, F. C. C. Boyd, King Farouk, and Spink's for a private collector. Other specimens may exist, mistaken for ordinary 1876's, or may be simulated by gilt copper strikings. The latter will necessarily be lightweight, probably less than half the 516 grs. = 33.436 gms. of a gold specimen.

MOTTO ADDED

Designer, James Barton Longacre. Engravers, Longacre 1866–68, William Barber 1869–76. Mints, Philadelphia (no mintmark), San Francisco (mintmark S), Carson City (CC). Mintmarks below tail. Physical Specifications, Authorizing Acts, as before.

Grade range, FINE to UNC., not collected in low grades except for a few extreme rarities. Grade standards, as before

7223 1865 Prototype [2P] Proofs only
Judd 452. Included in 2 gold proof sets which contained the $10 and $5 with motto. Types exactly as **7224.** 1) Mint Cabinet, St. Clair-Stefanelli (1970), fig. 40. 2) Mason & Co. 6. 17/1870:422, Woodin, Newcomer, Boyd, Farouk. Beware gilt copper proofs; these are grossly underweight compared to any double eagle. Ill. of **7225.**

7224 1866 Normal date. [698,745]
Minor positional vars. Very rare in mint state. Carter:875, UNC., $2,860.

7225 1866 Top of extra 1 in rim. [30P] Proofs only. Ex. rare. Breen {1977}, p. 132. The misplaced digit is outside beaded border; use a strong glass. Ill. at **7223.** Possibly 10–12 survive, some impaired. Ely, Garrett:791, $80,000; Woodin, Clapp, Eliasberg:916, $39,600, H. Sconyers.

7226 1866 S Very small s. [722,250]
6 revs. shipped March 1866 for use with the 6 obvs. on hand since Nov. 1865; 8 obvs., 6 revs. shipped in May 1866, which proved brittle and were replaced by 8 more revs. Sept. 1866. The minute s continues to about 1879. Very rare UNC.: Wayman:257, $3,000, S 6/15/83:757, $4,700.

7227 1867 [251,015 + 50P]
Available for a price in UNC. (with many bag marks), from a hoard of possibly 2,000 discovered in Europe about 1966; see introductory text. Possibly 10–12 proofs survive: Wetmore, Clapp, Eliasberg:918, $44,000; Carter:877, $30,800.

7228 1867 S [920,750]
Ex. rare UNC.

7229 1868 [98,575 + 25P] Rare.
Some business strikes (like some proofs) show dentils plainly clashmarked l. and r. of tail to scroll. Ex. rare UNC. Possibly

7258 1875 CC Wide C C, doubled rev. die.
Doubling plainest on ERICA and TWENTY D. 1974 GENA:1250; 1982 ANA:2739. Same comments.

7259 1876 [583,860 + 45P]
15 obvs., 13 revs. Possibly 8–10 proofs survive: Newlin, Garrett:794, $52,500; Ullmer:524, $45,000, Groves:595, $42,000; Carter:907, $25,300 (cleaned).

7260 1876 S [1,597,000]
Same comments as to **7255.**

7261 1876 CC [138,441] Close CC.
Same comments as to **7256.**

7262 1876 CC Wide C C, doubled rev. die. Rare.
"Melish":959. Rev. of **7258.**

TRANSITIONAL ISSUE: REPOSITIONED HEAD

7263 1876 Unique?
Judd 1488. Coronet markedly divides first 6 from last 7 stars, similar to **7264** (see next section). Regular rev. See introductory text for details and pedigree. Ill. Breen {1977}, p. 156; obv. proof, rev. UNC.

iii. THE LONGACRE-BARBER DESIGN, *TWENTY DOLLARS* (1877–1907)

This is the type represented most often in type collections, hoards, and dealers' stocks as generic "Liberty head twenties." It is by far the most durable production of the forgettable William Barber. (Barber succeeded to the Engravership at Longacre's death on Jan. 1, 1869.) At least Barber had the courtesy to retain Longacre's initials J.B.L. on truncation of neck.

The only noticeable design change during this period was the rev. hub of 1900–7, in which back of eagle's neck is smooth. This is by Charles E. Barber, William Barber's son and equally forgettable successor. Explanation for the change remains unknown. Conjecturally, it was part of Barber's attempt to refurbish most current designs; note the comparable niggling changes on obvs. of quarters and halves, rev. of dollars. To date, all double eagles of 1900–7 from Philadelphia or San Francisco have the new rev., though coins of either Mint may exist with old revs. left over from 1899, and—on the precedent of the Morgan dollars—"doubled" working revs. may exist showing impressions from both old and new hubs.

Issues were unprecedently large. Annual output from San Francisco 1877–83 exceeded anything earlier in this denomination; but even these figures were dwarfed in 1894–1907. In 1904, the Philadelphia Mint coined over 6¼ million double eagles, the largest gold emission of any date or mint except for 1928: the archetype of "common gold." Mint-state specimens of many of these dates (usually with many bag marks) turned up in quantity in French and Swiss banks in the 1950s and '60s. Speculators and investors seeking a hedge against inflation habitually chose this design as until recent years it was an economical way of hoarding gold so long as federal law prohibited hoarding the metal in ingot form. After PL 93-373, Sect. 2, rescinded the prohibition in 1974, double eagles remained a favorite hoarder item, albeit a more expensive one. At least these pieces offer the advantage of being legitimate coins made for circulation, without the taint of racism associated with their chief rivals and successors the krugerrands.

In simultaneous extreme contrast, this design is also notable for some of the most famous of American gold rarities. Unlike their St. Gaudens counterparts, these result less from extensive meltage than from low mintage. This remark applies to 1879 O, 1879 CC, and several Philadelphia dates in the '80s, where the minuscule quantities of business strikes have mostly vanished. Such dates as 1881, 1882, and 1885 Philadelphia can be readily simulated by removing mintmarks from the common S-Mint coins; authentication is essential to exclude such frauds and to distinguish prooflike business strikes from carelessly made and/or impaired proofs. The dates whose sales reach the front pages of coin-trade papers, however, are 1883 and 1884, with respective mintages of [92P] and [71P]; the former was long considered much rarer because the annual Director's Reports misquoted its mintage as [40].

Nor is that error the only one. Proof mintage figures from that source contain many others. Corrected figures herein come from the National Archives, based on Breen {1977}. Many dates are rarer in proof state than their mintage figures suggest; this is sometimes because unsold proofs were melted, more often because proofs were spent, especially during the panics of 1893, 1921, and 1929–33.

No reason has been advanced for the 1879 O mintage; possibly the New Orleans Mint Superintendent anticipated a local demand for this denomination. However, even before the Civil War, $20's were seldom in demand in that area: Southerners were used to the Bechtler coins, and tolerated their Union counterparts, but never took to $10's and $20's. New Orleans banking houses could take care of any local needs for $20's by using Philadelphia and S-Mint coins on hand, rather than insisting on the local product.

Overdates in this series are all of recent discovery. They are at present all very rare, but others are likely to turn up as more dealers examine their common gold holdings, exactly as with the 1881/0 and 1901/0 S half eagles.

Proofs of 1902–7 have devices satiny or semibrilliant rather than frosty as formerly; the texture in those areas is much less granular, but short of actual examination, only high-resolution macrophotographs could exhibit the difference. Nothing has come to light about either the change in manufacturing method or its rationale.

Proofs of 1906 D and 1907 D were reportedly made for local celebrations, the former on the official opening of the Denver branch mint for coinage after 44 years during which it had functioned only as an assay office: See Chap. 46.

THE LONGACRE-BARBER DESIGN

Designer, William Barber, after Longacre. Engravers, William Barber 1877–79, Charles E. Barber 1879–1907. Mints, Philadelphia (no mintmark), New Orleans 1879 (mintmark O), San Francisco (S), Carson City (CC), Denver (D). Mintmarks below tail. Physical Specifications, as before.

Grade range and standards, as before. NOTE: Many specimens occur without discernible wear but with some hair and feather details obscured by bag marks. These usually price as ABOUT UNC., not as UNC. Price spread between ordinary UNCS. and those free of bag marks is from 50% to 500% or more.

7264 1876 Prototype. Proof only. Unique?
Judd 1490. Date farther l. than on **7263,** LIBERTY differently positioned on coronet. 1) Haseltine (with **7263**), Nagy, Woodin, Newcomer, Boyd, Farouk:292, New Netherlands, Dr. Wilkison, Paramount, A-Mark, Larry Whitlow, Auction 86:1451, $99,000. Ill. *NUM* 6/09, pp. 133–34. May

gms. 1) Mint, St. Clain-Stefanelli {1970}, fig. 50. See introductory text. Enl. photos.

7735 1849 TEN DOLLAR (sic). Nagy "restrike." Ex. rare. See introductory text.

7736 1849 TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS Original. Unlocated. Kagin 2, p. 303; KM 48. The Mint Coll. specimen weighed 649 grs. = 42.1 gms. See introductory text.

7737 1849 TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS Nagy "restrike." Ex. rare. See introductory text.

the **planchet** is struck. It insures that the coins will all be of equal diameter; if grooved, it imparts vertical **edge reeding.** After striking, the upper die retracts, and the lower die rises through the collar, ejecting the finished coin so that feeder fingers or **layer-on** can brush it into the receiving bin with its fellows, while another planchet is fed to await striking. A flywheel governs all these motions. Newman-Bressett {1962} calls the contrivance a **collar die,** but the term "close collar" appears in Mint correspondence as early as 1829, when it was introduced for use on half dimes and gold coins, rendering the **Castaing machine** obsolete. Compare **open collar.**

closed 3 Style of numeral 3 found on the earliest dies of 1873, on the smaller denominations having knobs so close together as to be readily mistaken for an 8. Subject of a formal complaint from the Chief Coiner, Jan. 18, 1873: Boosel {1960}. Compare **open 3.** Similarly for closed 5, 6, or 9, in which knob touches cusp or loop, though without documentation.

clover leaf cent Earliest name (1869) for the 1793 var. with sprig of **trefoils** above date; apparently bestowed by its discoverer, Richard B. Winsor. Later called **strawberry leaf** or **cotton leaf cent.**

cob Latin American coin struck by hammer on crude irregular **planchet,** sheared off the end of a rolled silver or gold bar; authorized by Philip III at Madrid, Aug. 9, 1598, for mints at México, Lima, Potosí, Santa Fé de Bogotá (Colombia), and Santo Domingo on Ysla Española; coined ca. 1652–1772, and in Guatemala more briefly. Proper name is *macuquina.*

coin n. 1. Originally, **bullion** formed into pellets or disks of standardized weight and stamped to enable circulation as **money.** 2. Later, similar items in any metal purportedly intended for circulation as money. 3. Later, similar items in any metal which could theoretically circulate but which were sold at a premium (**proofs, commemoratives,** other **NCLT** items). Compare **medals, patterns, tokens, counters.**

coin v. 1. Generally, to make **bullion** into circulating **money.** 2. Specifically, to impart designs onto **planchets.**

coiner The mint official in charge of stamping **planchets** into **money.**

coining chamber The cylindrical space bounded by lower die, upper die, and **close collar.** Each **planchet** is fed into it, receiving one blow from the upper die (two or more for **proofs**), then ejected to make room for the next.

collar Metal plate with a coin-size perforation to position the **planchet** for striking: See **open collar, close collar.**

collar die Term in Newman-Bressett {1962} for **close collar.**

collot French colonial copper sol or 12 Deniers coin, counterstamped RF (1793) for Guadeloupe, and thereafter valued throughout the Caribbean at 3 Sols 9 Deniers = 2¼ Pence = ¼ Bitt = ¼ Escalin = 1½ Stampees = 1½ Doggs. Named after Gov. Georges Henri Victor Collot, who signed the proclamation authorizing their issue, 10/2/1793. Pridmore III, pp. 228, 339–40.

colonials Generic term for coins made in or for America before the federal Mint began regular operations. In practice, a few later items are included.

commemoratives Generic **NCLT** items whose designs memorialize the occasion for which they were struck.

common gold Large mintage half eagles, eagles, and double eagles, ca. 1878–1907, and later dates, mostly saved by bullion speculators.

complete hub One containing all details of an obv. or rev. design except for date or mintmark. Since 1907 these have also included dates.

contract coinage 1. Any made by private parties under franchise granted by a local, state, or national government. The contractors normally paid the authorities the equivalent of 10% or 15% of their gross output for the privilege, circulating the rest or selling it (often at discounts) to merchants, who spent the individual coins. Examples include state co per coinages of Vermont, Connecticut, and New Jersey. Any made by private mints for other governments, paid f by the latter, the output was shipped to the ordering autho ity for distribution. Examples include the Hawaiian copp coinage of 1847, and more recently some issues by the Fran lin Mint. 3. Any made by a national mint for a forei government, as the Philadelphia Mint has done since t 1870s. These last groups are outside the scope of this Ency clopedia.

copperheads 1860s term for copper or bronze cent-size (rar 2¢ size) tokens made and circulated by private parties; la called Civil War tokens. The bronze Philadelphia Mint ce of 1864 and later years were briefly known as "Governm copperheads" because made in similar composition and about the same weight.

copper panic Sudden mass refusal by NYC merchants, July 1789, to accept any kind of copper coins at their former r (14 to the shilling); the price collapsed to 60 to the shilli Thereafter, for some years, paper scrip circulated instead

coppers Generic late 18th-century term for copper coins of h penny size of any origin, whether official or **bungtowns.**

copy Generic imitation of a genuine coin. Includes **counterfe forgeries, electrotypes, cast copies, strack copies.**

copy dies Dies imitating some earlier issue, made later to sin late it, most often for clandestine purposes. Examples incl the "Second Restrike" rev. found on half cents dated 18 1836, 1840–48, 1852; the rev. of 1804 "restrike" dollars, of the 1804 plain 4 eagle, Nagy's $10 and $25 Temple Reid dies, and the 1884 dies of Hawaiian type.

cotton leaf cent One from the 1793 obv. showing a spri **trefoils** above date, interpreted by S. S. Crosby as co leaves. Formerly called **"clover leaf," "strawberry leaf," "strawberry sprig."**

couchant [Heraldry] Said of an animal depicted as lying dc

coulter Pointed blade on a plow, hanging below plowbe ahead of the share, for cutting clods; later called "han colter." Only the first nine obv. dies of New Jersey cop lack it, explaining their name of "Coulterless" or "No C ter." Urban children knew the term mostly from Rc Burns's poem "To a Mouse."

counter 1. Anything used for tallying; French, **jeton.** 2. cifically, anything of the size and general appearance coin, used in gambling to represent the latter; ancestr poker chips. Examples include the brass pieces vaguel sembling 1803 $5 and $2½, signed KETTLE.

counterchanged [Heraldry] Vice versa: said of a supplemer device whose colors are those previously mentioned transposed. Example: Lord Baltimore's arms, "**paly o**f **sable** and **or,** a **bend** counterchanged," as on his **coins, 64–75,** where the colors on the bend are or and sable.

counterfeit Unauthorized imitation of a coin, generally d guishable from the genuine by differences in manufact methods. Herein specifically refers to pieces falsely ma circulate as money, or more recently to gold coins fi imitating genuine ones, made to sell to bullion dealers, j ers, speculators, gold hoarders, etc. Numismatic fakes, to deceive coin collectors and dealers, are instead called **eries.**

countermark, counterstamp Any letters, numerals, or de stamped onto a finished coin. The two terms are traditic interchangeable, though some students have attempted t one to mean official stamps (e.g., the CAL on some quarter eagles, the 1640 fleur de lys in oval or 1763 cro C on French billon coins, the RF on 1767 copper sou Danish West Indian crowned FR VII on American coi 1849), the other only for private markings. O countermarks are not counted as an impairment of th

introductory text. Authentication of this or any similar item is mandatory. 1) Kagin coll.

2. J. H. BOWIE

Joseph Haskins Bowie (1818–79), of the Maryland Bowies, departed for California on the frigate *St. Andrews*, March 12, 1849, with his cousins Hyde Ray and Hamilton Bowie, arriving sometime that summer to join his other cousin, Dr. Augustus Bowie, Navy surgeon, who set up his practice at Clay and Dupont Sts., San Francisco, across from the Moffat & Co. office. Nothing is known of the actual coinage, which must have been very limited as local newspapers never mentioned it. Don Kagin, who discovered what little is known about the issuer, conjectures that Broderick & Kohler may have done the actual striking on Bowie's behalf (see *Miners Bank* below), and that most of the output would have been melted early for profit. The low stated fineness discouraged circulation; the high bullion value would have encouraged buying up for recoinage. Stated weight 137 grs. at 879 Fine = 120.4 grs. fine gold per $5 as against 116.1 per federal $5 = $5.168 each. Until the comparatively recent discovery of the $5, this firm was known only by a copper pattern dollar, marked 24 G. 24 C. If any gold specimens were struck of the latter, they vanished even more quickly for the same reason, entirely aside from the softness of 24-carat gold which makes it impractical for coinage.

7771 1849 5 DOLLARS. 2 known.
Kagin 1, p. 282; KM 22. Pine tree, CAL GOLD above, 1849 below. Rev., name, denomination 879/137 GRS. 1) Ford, Bank of California. 132.7 grs. = 8.599 gms. 2) Colorado coll., Don Kagin, Texas pvt. coll.

3. CINCINNATI MINING & TRADING CO.

Originally known as the California Mining & Trading Co. of Cincinnati, this firm was organized on or about Jan. 1, 1849, with J. H. Levering, president, W. B. Norman, vice president, David Kinsey, treasurer, and Samuel T. Jones, secretary, among 50 members in all, each of whom subscribed $500 for expenses of the journey to California. Don Kagin has provided evidence that the dies were made by H. & W. Johnson (later known for Civil War token dies) at Nixon & Co.'s paper mill in Cincinnati, and that Broderick & Kohler (who also coined for the Pacific Co. and the Miners Bank) struck them sometime between Aug. and Dec. 1849. After the discredit of Broderick & Kohler, the Cincinnati coins were most likely melted in quantity as of too low fineness. Survivors are so rare that grade is irrelevant.

7772 1849 FIVE DOLLARS, Plain edge. Unique?
Kagin 1, p. 283; KM 23. Similar to the $10's. 1) Lilly, SI. Clain-Stefanelli {1970}, fig. 52. 132.5 grs. = 8.586 gms. Enl. photos.

7773 1849 TEN DOLLARS. Reeded edge. Ex. rare.
Kagin 3, p. 283; KM 24. Die break from lower beak to F(ORNIA). Beware of white-metal forgeries, some misspelled TRACING CO. 1) Woodward (1884), Zabriskie, Ellsworth, Garrett:885, EF, 257.6 grs. = 16.69 gms., $270,000. 2) Spink 8/14, Brand II:1539, $104,500, struck over a J.S.O. $10 (7796), EF, 256.7 grs. = 16.63 gms. 3) Fishel, Brand, Kosoff, VF, 258.2 grs. = 16.73 gms.

Ex J. W. Garrett: 885. Courtesy Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, Inc.

7774 1849 TEN DOLLARS. Same dies, plain edge. Unique?
Kagin 2, p. 283. Die broken as preceding. 1) Chapman, Brand, Newcomer, Lilly, SI. 257.9 grs. = 16.71 gms. Clain-Stefanelli {1970}, fig. 52.

4. MASSACHUSETTS & CALIFORNIA CO.

The most probable issuer of the speculative coins bearing this title was the Massachusetts & California Gold Co., of Northampton, Mass.: Josiah Hayden (manufacturer of gold pens), president; Annis Merrill, cashier; William H. Hayden, assayer; Rev. Frederick P. Tracy, company agent. Organized Jan. 15, 1849, capitalized eventually at $50,000, the firm met annually in Northampton until Jan. 1854, while Merrill, William H. Hayden, Tracy, and some others left for California, May 26, 1849. Apparently their coining press and other heavy equipment, though shipped May 21 aboard the *Alice Tarlton*, never reached California. Most likely the extant coins were produced as samples in Massachusetts; they reportedly have enough copper alloy to make this probable. The only var. accepted as a genuine 1849 product is 7775. Other vars.—in gold, silver, nickel, copper, and various other metals, without denomination, or with 5 DOLLARS, or with FIVE D. and more modern letters—are concoctions produced by or for Stephen K. Nagy early in the present century. No complete catalog of these has been made to date; all are Ex. rare. In Clifford:58–70, 13 different Nagy vars. are described and illustrated.

7775 1849 FIVE D. Reeded edge. Ex. rare.
Kagin 1, p. 292; KM 35. Clain-Stefanelli {1970}, fig. 53. Arms, vaquero throwing lasso, proper; supporters, bear (dexter) and stag; crest, arm holding arrow, on torse; motto ALTA, 'Upper' (the part of California which joined the Union, as distinct from *Baja*, 'Lower [California],' the Mexican peninsula). Note 8 berries on each branch, and denomination FIVE D. rather than any other form. Kagin gives weight as 115.5 grs. = 7.484 gms., impossibly low unless at 999+ Fine.

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July 5, 1997

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dear Eric,

Your latest theory on the activities of Nagy make a lot of sense. Very logical and well put. If this is not the exact scenario, it must be close to it.

I understand that you will not be attending the ANA New York convention. Sorry to hear that. I wanted to be the one to personally hand you your awards, but that can be done at next year's convention.

All is well around here. Bert is feeling a bit better now, but is on oxygen most of the time. Dolly Criswell is just out of the hospital with cancer surgery. We were all sorry to hear about George Hatie and Hy Brown. My, how the world is changing.

Peace,

Ken Bressett

Andrew W. Pollock III 1994 United States Pattern

❖ 1718. Copper. Reeded edge. Rarity-6 to 7. Davis-411, AW-1502, Judd-1545, Taxay-EP1083.

(1) Stack's, April 1966, Bolt, Lot 1705*, Proof.

(2) Col. O.C. Bosbyshell; H.P. Newlin, September 1885; T.H. Garrett; Bowers and Ruddy, March 1980, Garrett, Lot 1093*, Proof, 139.2 grains; Bowers and Ruddy, July 1981, Sieck, Lot 353*, Proof; Amwest, November 1981, V.I.P., Lot 1129*, Proof.

(3) Bowers and Merena, August 1987, ANA, Lot 1509*, Proof.

(A) Mint Cabinet; 1914 Mint catalogue, No. 1366; Smithsonian Institution, Inv. No. 1985.0441.2018, 145.8 grains, diameter: 1.065 inches, die alignment: 180°.

(B) Chase Manhattan Bank, Inv. No. 01280; Smithsonian Institution, diameter: 1.065 inches, die alignment: about 190°.

(C) J.C. Mitchelson, 1913; Connecticut State Library, Inv. No. 11850.

(D) and (E) King Farouk; Sotheby's, 1954, "Palace Collection," Lot 1968, EF.

(F) S. Smith, October 1971; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation, 146.0 grains, diameter: 1.066 inches, die alignment: 180°.

Another appearance: R.L. Hughes, July 1980, Great '80, Lot 168*, Proof.

Auction prices realized • 1987: • $7,920 • 1981: • $5,000 • 4,000.

[figure 471]

HALF UNION. Obverse: Bust of Liberty facing left, with thirteen stars around and the date 1877 below. Miss Liberty is wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY, and the two lowest curls at the back of her neck are pointed. The letter B above the date is the initial of the designer William Barber. Reverse: Similar to the design employed on regular-issue $20 gold pieces of the period, featuring a heraldic eagle with upraised wings and a shield upon its chest. The eagle holds an olive sprig in its right talon and three arrows in its left. Two scrolls with acanthus ornamentation bear the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. Over the eagle's head is an oval of thirteen stars containing the motto IN GOD WE TRUST with a glory or sun burst above. At the border is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the denomination FIFTY DOLLARS. Evidently the half union patterns were coined in late August 1877. Reportedly, impressions from the dies were sent to Henry Linderman on August 30.

❖ 1719. Gold. Reeded edge. Unique(?). AW-1498, Judd-1546, Taxay-EP1084 (not listed in Davis).

(1) W. Idler; J. Haseltine; S.K. Nagy; W.H. Woodin; Mint Cabinet, 1914 Mint catalogue, No. 1349, Smithsonian Institution, Inv. No. 1986.0836.0059, 1289.1 grains, diameter: 2.010 inches, die alignment 180°.

W.H. Woodin exhibited this piece at the New York Numismatic Club on June 11, 1909.

An announcement pertaining to the two gold 1877 half unions appeared in the December 1910 issue of *The Numismatist*, p. 260. Entitled "The $50 Gold Pattern Pieces Returned to Mint," it stated:

> The two unique $50 pattern coins of the United States which less than two years ago came into the numismatic limelight by their sale to William H. Woodin, of New York, for $10,000 each, the highest price known to have been paid for any coin, have been returned to the mint cabinet and are now exhibited there. The existence of these pieces was not known except to the one who obtained them at the mint years ago and his agents until the purchase by Mr. Woodin was made public.
>
> These pieces, coined in 1877, were at one time in the mint cabinet, later they were removed and were supposed to have been melted up. .

❖ 1720. Copper. Reeded edge. Rarity-7. Davis-412, AW-1499, Judd-1547, Taxay-EP1085.

(1) A. Kosoff, 1962, *Illustrated History*, Lot 518*; Judd plate coin.

(2) Stack's, May 1970, DiBello, Lot 510*, Proof; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation, 757.0 grains, diameter: 2.008 inches, die alignment: 180°.

(3) Gilt: Col. C.O. Bosbyshell; H.P. Newlin; T.H. Garrett; J.W. Garrett; Bowers and Ruddy, March 1980, Garrett, Lot 1098*, Proof, 757.5 grains; Bowers and Ruddy, August 1987, ANA, Lot 1510*, Proof, 757.5 grains.

(4) R.L. Hughes, July 1980, Great '80, Lot 172*, Proof; S. Ivy, August 1983, Charmont, Lot 1604*, Proof. (said to be the same as No. 1 but the illustrations don't match).

(5) Kagin's, August 1983, ANA, Lot 3054*, VF.

(6) Gilt: Stack's, July 1987, Auction '87, Lot 850*, Proof.

(A) Chase Manhattan Bank, Inv. No. 01278; Smithsonian Institution, Inv. No. 76.158.220/1, 789.2 grains, diameter: 2.011 inches, die alignment: 180°.

(B) B. Reed; Omaha City Library, Inv. No. P 319, 759.4 grains.

Auction prices realized • 1987: • $33,000 • 29,700 • 1983: • $29,500 • 5,260 (VF) • 5,000 (VF).

Andrew W. Pollock III United States Pattern and Related Issues
1994

[figure 472]

HALF UNION. Obverse: Similar to the preceding, except that the lower border of the coronet is decorated with floral ornaments and Miss Liberty's hair is arranged differently; the two lowest curls at the back of Miss Liberty's neck are rounded rather than pointed. Reverse: Same as the preceding.

❖ **1721. Gold. Reeded edge.** Unique(?). AW-1500, Judd-1548, Taxay-EP1087 (not listed in Davis).

(1) W. Idler; J. Haseltine; S.K. Nagy; W.H. Woodin; Mint Cabinet; 1914 Mint catalogue, No. 1348; Smithsonian Institution, Inv. No. 1986.0336.0060, 1287.3 grains, diameter: 2.011 inches, die alignment: 180°.

W.H. Woodin exhibited this piece at the New York Numismatic Club on June 11, 1909.

❖ **1722.** Copper. Reeded edge. Rarity-6 to 7. Davis-413, AW-1501, Judd-1549, Taxay-EP1088.

(1) Gilt: B.M. Mehl, March 1948, Royal Sale, Lot 2587*.

(2) A. Kosoff, 1962, *Illustrated History*, Lot 519*; Judd plate coin.

(3) Gilt: J. Peters, August 1973, ANA, Lot 939*, Uncirculated.

(4) Bowers and Ruddy, November 1972, Marks, Lot 1085, Proof; Bowers and Ruddy, May 1974, Austin, Lot 1115*, Proof; Bowers and Ruddy, October 1977, Fairfield, Lot 124*, Proof; Bowers and Ruddy, July 1981, Sieck, Lot 2418*, Proof; Paramount, August 1982, Auction '82, Lot 1826*, Proof.

(5) King Farouk; New England, July 1979, ANA, Lot 1352*, Proof.

(6) Rarcoa, July 1979, Auction '79, Lot 1432*, Proof; Kagin's, August 1983, ANA, Lot 3055*, Proof.

(7) Stack's, July 1987, Auction '87, Lot 851*, Proof.

(A) Mint Cabinet; Smithsonian Institution, Inv. No. 1985.0441.2017, 761.5 grains, diameter: 2.010 inches.

Auction prices realized • 1987: • $29,700 • 1983: • $34,000 • 1982: • $26,000 • 1981: • $44,000.

MEMBER
PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB (CHARTER MEMBER NO. 12)
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION NO. 6490
(CHARTERED BY CONGRESS)
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
MIDDLE ATLANTIC NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION NO. 476
CANADIAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION NO. 428
AMERICAN VECTURIST ASSOCIATION NO 141

Sent to E P Newman
1959

C. J. DOCHKUS

Rare Coins, Medals, Paper Money and Numismatic Books

(ALL QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE)

3522 E. THOMPSON ST. PHILADELPHIA 34, PA.
Telephone: NE 4-5928

1-16

Is it true you
bought Nagy collection
here in Phila.

He stuck me on
MASS. & Calif.

Was there 7 more in lot?
of other Coins
Got any duplicates
to sell me?

MEMBER
PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB (CHARTER MEMBER NO. 12)
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION NO. 6490
(CHARTERED BY CONGRESS)
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
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Rare Coins, Medals, Paper Money and Numismatic Books

(ALL QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE)

3522 E. THOMPSON ST. PHILADELPHIA 34, PA.

Telephone: NE 4-5928

Sent to E P Newman
1959

7-13

Is there a
demand for
any N.N Cent?

What are you
buying?

I think Mrs Bullowa
married Moore
Nagy's nephew?
She is moving in
with Lester Merkin
515 Madison ave N Y C
on 81

4/12/99

TO: Kenneth Bressett
FROM: Eric P. Newman

Secret file

This is the list of Nagy material in the Smithsonian holdings. Please note pioneer gold items particularly. Some items may have been held back by others.

EPN:bv

FROM THE DESK OF ERIC P. NEWMAN

4/12/99

TO: Margo Russell
FROM: Eric P. Newman

If you have any doubt about whether Smithsonian has records of the Nagy material or received it, please read this.

Some may have been held back by others.

EPN:bv

FROM THE DESK OF ERIC P. NEWMAN

6/7/99 memo

Libby Inventory p 33 (2nd page)

Missed 4 Cats

Twisted wire #5 copper 2x staples K large
Pattern #5 copper gilt 2x Nagy
#5 closed coupled - by from the Nagy collection

NAGY

Bonus 50 Favourites

Nagy had "questionable activities"
made transfer disc 7.00
Templeton Rec #25.00

Feb 2003

Don Kagin book on
Pioneer Gold (1982)
p. 237 in Glossary

Stephen Nagy of Phila
obtained several pairs of
private dies of MASS + CAL
Co. and created a number of
fantasy coins to sell to
collectors,

any wrongdoing in the matter. The affair was settled, we believe, by a payment to the family of the estimated value of the dies, which were then presented to the Mint, and subsequently destroyed."

On January 31, 1879, items from a later numismatic collection formed by Mickley were auctioned by John W. Haseltine. In early 1879, a large (50.8 mm.) portrait medal of Mickley, dies by Lea Ahlborn of Stockholm, was struck and made available to collectors.

MILAS, Edward

See Rarcoa listing.

MINT CABINET, MINT COLLECTION

See Smithsonian Institution.

MULL, R.H.

1804 $1 No. 12 (1897-1950)

The 1804 dollar from the estate of R.H. Mull was auctioned in New York City by Parke-Bernet Galleries on May 12, 1950. This was the R. Coulton Davis specimen bequeathed to Mull by his friend, John N. Hale. The coin was catalogued for Parke-Bernet by Charles M. Wormser (of New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc., New York City) and was bought at that event by Mrs. Fullerton on behalf of her father, Henry P. Graves.

NAGY, Stephen K.

1804 $1 No. 15 (1908)

Nagy in the Coin Trade

Stephen K. Nagy became interested in coins as a teenager in the late 1890s.[1] At the time he spent weekends selling lithographed color prints on the Boardwalk in Atlantic City, not far from his home in Mays Landing, New Jersey. From this beginning, he branched into other items, thereafter opening a coin, curio, and antique shop in the Fuller Building at 8 South 18th Street, Philadelphia. His nephew, Earl Moore, related:

"His business eventually developed into one of the foremost antique shops in Philadelphia, offering early American furniture, silverware, clocks, paintings, coins, china, memorabilia, and important manuscript documents. One of his memorable acquisitions was a tall case clock made by David Rittenhouse, who served as first director of the Mint."

By 1907, at the age of 21, he was working with John W. Haseltine, keeping alive a tradition that extended back to the days of William K. Idler (Haseltine's father-in-law). At that time Haseltine still had close connections to the Philadelphia Mint and was able to secure duplicates and other desiderata that were not generally available to anyone else. In 1907, Haseltine and Nagy, who operated as partners for a number of years, made known the existence of trade dollars dated 1884, which were not widely known to exist. In 1908, they displayed for the first time an 1885-dated trade dollar, a hitherto unknown date.

After 1907, Nagy and Haseltine, along with Henry Chapman, handled several MCMVII Ultra High Relief $20 gold coins that George T. Morgan made available to them.[2]

In *The Numismatist* in August 1907, Farran Zerbe commented:

"A decided variety of the 1876 $20 gold piece has been discovered by Mr. S.K. Nagy of Philadelphia. It is of the regular type, showing distinct die characteristics on the obverse. The position of the head and its relation to the stars are decidedly different from the regular issue. This piece was received in change and would have passed unnoticed had it not shown considerable Proof surface."

The Pattern $50 Gold Coins of 1877

In one of the most dramatic incidents of the era, Nagy and Haseltine, with the involvement of Edgar H Adams, sold two $50 gold pattern coins, each dated 1877 and each of a different variety, that Haseltine had obtained from R.A. McClure, curator of the Mint Cabinet in the 1890s (McClure had worked at the Mint since 1868). The buyer at $10,000 each was Adams' friend and client, William H. Woodin, a wealthy industrialist who many years later was secretary of the Treasury of the United States (but had to resign for health reasons after a short tenure). Woodin liked patterns and had the money to buy whatever he saw. In his lifetime he acquired a massive holding, including many duplicates. This transaction raised an outcry from collectors who believed that the coins should have stayed at the Mint. The Treasury Department demanded their return, the transaction was undone, and as compensation Woodin received "several crates" of long-stored patterns of earlier dates, amounting to many thousands of pieces.

In the 1920s, Stephen K. Nagy owned all five of the five known 1913 Liberty Head nickels, having acquired them from August Wagner. Nagy sold them to Wayte Raymond who sold them to Col. E.H.R. Green.

Nagy's Secrets

The writer talked with Nagy on two occasions in the late 1950s, first in 1955, then in 1957. Having read back issues of *The Numismatist*, I knew who he was and what he did. Further, I had an intense interest in patterns at a time when only a few other dealers cared about them (these dealers included Sol Kaplan, Abe Kosoff, and James P. Randall). He was attending a convention and was quietly looking around. He was quite flattered that I recognized his name. I asked him about the great rarities, restrikes, patterns, etc., that he had handled. He rose to the query, stating that he had vast amounts of information that had never been published and would share a little bit of it with me. He stated that he knew of the existence of several hundred Proof restrike dollars of the dates 1801-1803, for he had helped sell them to a Colorado collector: that he had sold many restrikes of the 1836-1839 silver dollar patterns and had put a "secret mark," the nature of which was not disclosed, on every piece which went through his hands; and that he had information on the 1884 and 1885 trade dollars which would be disclosed some day. That "some day" never arrived. Nagy had his fingers in many numismatic pies, and if an investigation is ever undertaken of his activities, he would undoubtedly be linked not only with the sale of rarities but with the production of certain questionable issues, including copy dies of the Templeton Reid $25 "pattern" to name just one.

Nagy died in August 1958. At the time his residence was 1536 North Willington Street, Philadelphia. Services were conducted by the Wimberg Funeral Home, Egg Harbor, New Jersey. After his death certain numismatic items from his estate were handled by professional numismatist Catherine Bullowa, who sold much of it to Lester Merkin, who in turn sold it privately. In what was a masterpiece(?) of brevity, in *The Numismatist*, all that was said of his numismatic proclivities appeared in this sentence: "Mr. Nagy was a member of the Philadelphia Coin Club."[3] How soon we forget!

Later, many rare United States Mint publications and other material acquired from the William H. Woodin pattern coin settlement, owned by Nagy, were donated to the Numismatic Department of the Smithsonian Institution by his nephew, Earl Moore. Other items were consigned to New York City dealer Lester Merkin.

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MILAS, Edward

See Rarcoa listing.

MINT CABINET, MINT COLLECTION

See Smithsonian Institution.

MULL, R.H.

1804 $1 No. 12 (1897-1950)

The 1804 dollar from the estate of R.H. Mull was auctioned in New York City by Parke-Bernet Galleries on May 12, 1950. This was the R. Coulton Davis specimen bequeathed to Mull by his friend, John N. Hale. The coin was catalogued for Parke-Bernet by Charles M. Wormser (of New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc., New York City) and was bought at that event by Mrs. Fullerton on behalf of her father, Henry P. Graves.

NAGY, Stephen K.

1804 $1 No. 15 (1908)

Nagy in the Coin Trade

Stephen K. Nagy became interested in coins as a teenager in the late 1890s.[1] At the time he spent weekends selling lithographed color prints on the Boardwalk in Atlantic City, not far from his home in Mays Landing, New Jersey. From this beginning, he branched into other items, thereafter opening a coin, curio, and antique shop in the Fuller Building at 8 South 18th Street, Philadelphia. His nephew, Earl Moore, related:

"His business eventually developed into one of the foremost antique shops in Philadelphia, offering early American furniture, silverware, clocks, paintings, coins, china, memorabilia, and important manuscript documents. One of his memorable acquisitions was a tall case clock made by David Rittenhouse, who served as first director of the Mint."

By 1907, at the age of 21, he was working with John W. Haseltine, keeping alive a tradition that extended back to the days of William K. Idler (Haseltine's father-in-law). At that time Haseltine still had close connections to the Philadelphia Mint and was able to secure duplicates and other desiderata that were not generally available to anyone else. In 1907, Haseltine and Nagy, who operated as partners for a number of years, made known the existence of trade dollars dated 1884, which were not widely known to exist. In 1908, they displayed for the first time an 1885-dated trade dollar, a hitherto unknown date.

After 1907, Nagy and Haseltine, along with Henry Chapman, handled several MCMVII Ultra High Relief $20 gold coins that George T. Morgan made available to them.[2]

In *The Numismatist* in August 1907, Farran Zerbe commented:

"A decided variety of the 1876 $20 gold piece has been discovered by Mr. S.K. Nagy of Philadelphia. It is of the regular type, showing distinct die characteristics on the obverse. The position of the head and its relation to the stars are decidedly different from the regular issue. This piece was received in change and would have passed unnoticed had it not shown considerable Proof surface."

The Pattern $50 Gold Coins of 1877

In one of the most dramatic incidents of the era, Nagy and Haseltine, with the involvement of Edgar H. Adams, sold two $50 gold pattern coins, each dated 1877 and each of a different variety, that Haseltine had obtained from R.A. McClure, curator of the Mint Cabinet in the 1890s (McClure had worked at the Mint since 1868). The buyer at $10,000 each was Adams' friend and client, William H. Woodin, a wealthy industrialist who many years later was secretary of the Treasury of the United States (but had to resign for health reasons after a short tenure). Woodin liked patterns and had the money to buy whatever he saw. In his lifetime he acquired a massive holding, including many duplicates. This transaction raised an outcry from collectors who believed that the coins should have stayed at the Mint. The Treasury Department demanded their return, the transaction was undone, and as compensation Woodin received "several crates" of long-stored patterns of earlier dates, amounting to many thousands of pieces.

In the 1920s, Stephen K. Nagy owned all five of the five known 1913 Liberty Head nickels, having acquired them from August Wagner. Nagy sold them to Wayte Raymond who sold them to Col. E.H.R. Green.

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THE RARE SILVER DOLLARS DATED 1804

and the

Exciting Adventures of Edmund Roberts

Coinage of the 1804 Dollar • The Philadelphia Mint • Chief Engraver William Kneass • Chief Engraver Christian Gobrecht • Numismatics in America in the 1830s • Portsmouth, NH, in the early 19th century • The West Indies and other trade • The eight Roberts girls and their love and affection. • The adventures of Edmund Roberts and the two diplomatic missions of the 1830s • Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury • Voyage of the *U.S.S. Peacock* 1832-1834 • Voyage of the *U.S.S. Peacock* 1835-1837 • Voyage of the *U.S.S. Columbia* 1837-1838 • The Sultan of Muscat • The King of Siam • The Sultan sends a ship to America in 1840 • Modern day Muscat • The 1804 Dollar in later years • Registry of known 1804 dollars • Biographies and anecdotes relating to owners and chroniclers of 1804 dollars

A Numismatic Exploration into American History
Primarily Based upon Contemporary Sources

by
Q. David Bowers

walk, on the way to visit Oliver Hopkinson at 1424 Spruce Street, when he began to feel unwell and stopped to see Meigs. He died a half hour later from what was later described as degeneration of the heart.

Dubois wrote this commentary in *AJN*, April 1878:

"After [some of his collection was stolen] and the public sale of the remainder, his taste seemed to modulate from coins to coin-books, which shifting seems likely to occur with old collectors. One of his last dealings in this way, was to unite with me in importing two copies of a recent work of great merit, Henfrey's *Numismata Cromwelliana*.

"Mickley was an agreeable man to associate with, and an honorable man to deal with. He seemed superior to any meanness, and free from vulgar passions and habits; from pride and vanity, from envy and jealousy, from evil speaking and harsh judging. He was eminently sincere, affable, kind, and gentle; yet decided, and with a mind of his own. In the best sense of the word he was a gentleman; not with artificial elegance of manners, yet with a good address, rendering him agreeable to refined society. He was an honorary member of the Boston Numismatic Society, of the New York Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and a member of various historical societies; and it is understood that a memoir of him is preparing, to be read to the Pennsylvania Society. Shortly before his death he received notice of his election as a member of the Society Française de Numismatique et d'Archeologie, of Paris. He was twice married, and leaves six children."

Unusual Dies from the Mint

On October 29-31, 1878, Mickley's library was auctioned by Moses Thomas & Sons, 139 South 4th Street, Philadelphia. On November 1, Thomas sold Mickley's autograph collection. On November 5-6, his coins, numismatic books, and related items were sold by Thomas via a catalogue prepared by E.L. Mason, Jr. This elicited a subsequent comment penned by Philadelphia collector R. Coulton Davis in December and subsequently published in the *AJN:*

"The statement that the dies, hubs, & c., of U.S. Coins, advertised for sale with the Mickley Collection, were seized by the United States authorities, has given rise to a great deal of comment. We have received from a gentleman in Philadelphia the following account of the affair. A few days previous to the sale, the United States authorities claimed the above, viz.: Some 20 obverses and reverse dies of the U.S. coinage, mostly in a damaged and corroded condition, the same having been condemned by the Mint authorities above 'half a century ago,' and as tradition says was the custom in those days, "sold for old iron." Since then we have grown more *artful*, and it has been deemed politic under existing laws, that the whole multitude of dated dies should be annually destroyed in the presence of three designated officers of the Mint. In the above described lots in the catalogue, there was not a complete *pair* of obverse and reverse dies. Even the obverse die of the half-cent of 1811 was mated with the reverse die of a different year. We cannot conceive by what authority the government, after making sale of its 'refuse material,' could seize upon the same property without tendering some compensation. There is scarcely a numismatist in the United States, but who is aware of the existence and whereabouts of similar dies, and who is also aware of the many 're-strikes,'—*known to be such,*—being made from the dies, say of the 1804 cent, the 1811 half-cent, and of the 1823 cent, *outside* of the Mint."[844]

To the above, the editors of the *AJN* added this:

"From what we have seen in the public prints in reference to this matter, we infer that the government authorities were somewhat hasty in their action, and claimed the property without first satisfying themselves as to the ownership. No one would for a moment suspect Mr. Mickley of any wrongdoing in the matter. The affair was settled, we believe, by a payment of the family of the estimated value of the dies, which were then presented to the Mint, and subsequently destroyed."

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[844] Many if not most of these dies had been obtained from the Warner family in Philadelphia and also from Mickley's friend and memorialist at the Mint, William Ewing Dubois. Although certain productions have been called "Mickley restrikes," no documentation has been encountered concerning his authorship of them. Woodward, in his sale of September 15-17, 1885, Lot 1209, a cent, furnished an implication: "1804 Restrike, dies formerly in Mr. Mickley's possession."

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NATIONAL GOLD EXCHANGE

(Mark Yaffe)

1804 $1 No. 11 (1989, 1998)

Mark Yaffe, of Tampa, Florida, has traded as the National Gold Exchange (NGE) since the 1970s. The firm is a major importer of and dealer in gold coins. His avocations include the enjoyment of a fine collection of automatic musical instruments such as music boxes, coin-operated pianos, and orchestrions.

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NEIL, Will W.

1804 $1 No. 15 (1946-1947)

An Early Collector of Varieties

Will W. Neil, a druggist in Baldwin, Kansas, began his interest in numismatics during the World War I era. He started as most collectors did: by seeking coins in circulation. In September 1926 a letter from him was published in *The Numismatist,* which noted in part: "Of the silver dollars from 1878 to 1904 I have found one complete set, all dates and mints, and several varieties, such as large and small S and O, high and low S, 7 and 8 tail feathers, close and wide CC, even and uneven CC, etc., all in fine or better condition. I then started a second set and have it complete with the lone exception of 1903-O mint, which is a tough fellow to find. I suppose I have looked over five million silver dollars to find the one I have. I have found most of the other pieces he could not locate, with the exception of the two rarities, and…I have found but one cent of the 1924-S issue.

"Among the interesting things I have taken in at face value are: One brilliant, Uncirculated Panama-Pacific half dollar, one 1866 half dollar without motto or mintmark, which may or may not be an altered job, but the weight is good, and one Buffalo nickel which some expert engraver has altered by turning the Indian to a Hebrew, derby and all.[847] While writing I would like to

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[847] Today these are called "hobo nickels" and are widely collected, an interest promulgated by Delma K. Romines, who in 1982 was the author of a book titled *Hobo Nickels, Prisoner Nickels, Shop Tokens, Modern Engravings; An Extensive Study of Hobo Nickels.*